Two Parts
16 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## "ROOT THEM OUT," HE SAID

### Frank Moss Hits New-York Policemen Some Hard Blows.

### "FROM SUPERINTENDENT DOWN"

**He Tells Good Government Club C That the Responsibility for Misuse of Power Is Constantly Shifted—Letters.**

There was a large attendance at the meeting of Good Government Club C last night, at its headquarters, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. George M. Cumming, the President, presided.

Frank Moss, associate counsel of the Lexow committee, was the first speaker. His subject was "The Police Department." He stated that he spoke only as a private citizen, and not as the mouthpiece of any one else.

Mr. Moss said that the greatest fault of the present system was in the divided responsibilities. The Police Commissioners were, and always had been, an incubus hard to get rid of. There was no civil law under which they could be punished for neglect of duty. The only way to get at them was to bring charges of malfeasance before th Mayor and possibly obtain their removal. But this method was cumbersome.

"Wherever the police power is exercised," he said, "there is, in theory, at least, a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens. It is necessary, therefore, that this power should be thoroughly under control. But in this city the responsibility for the misuse of this power is shifted by the Commissioners on to the shoulders of the Superintendent, and by him on to the shoulders of the Commissioners, so that it is almost impossible to secure a just administration of the Police Department.

"Much has been made of the financial end of the corruption in the department. But I want to emphasize the brutality which exists. Only a day or two ago a girl came to my office and told me how her father had been killed by two policemen. She said her father kept a store in the Jewish section, and that one day he was defending his property from thieves. Two policemen took the part of the thieves. When the old man retired into the store the policemen followed him and clubbed him. His skull was fractured, and he died. The assault was witnessed by the man's wife and his sons and daughters.

"The murder occurred eight years ago, and although the relatives have been trying ever since to bring the two murderers to justice they have never succeeded in getting any further than a Coroner's inquest. I do not know that the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict even. The two policemen are still on the force."

Mr. Moss advocated a single head for the Police Department, a chief who should be a member of the force and subject to its rules and regulations. The appointment of policemen, he thought, should be left to the Mayor. Trials should be conducted by the chief and a board made up of his assistants.

"You will not be surprised to hear me say," continued Mr. Moss, "that I believe the present force, from the Superintendent down, should be swept out. It makes me mad when I hear some of the talk about the Superintendent. I take no stock in that sentimental feeling which seems to prevail, that the Superintendent cannot be held responsible for what has been going on.

"I have in my office 1,000 letters surrendered to me by Commissioner Martin written by district leaders in support of applications for police appointments. Only a small fraction of these bring forward men who are entitled to appointment on any other than political grounds. There are one or two letters from Gov. Flower.

"One from Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee contained this expression: 'I want you to see that he passes his examination.' Another, from Speaker Sulzer, said: 'The bearer was so unfortunate as not to pass his examination. I want you to give him another chance.'

"Of these 1,000 letters, 123 were written on Tammany Club note paper.

"This is the way the present force has been built up. No wonder it has degenerated in appearance, as was proved by the showing of the old men on the 'retired' day, and of the later comers on 'clubbers'' day before the Lexow committee.

"Root them all out. There is no chance for anarchy while a new force is being organized. I know of no class of men who commit so many anarchistic acts as these policemen. A simple way to form a new force is to have a commission appointed. Let applications be made publicly to this commission. Give the preference to the patrolmen, no higher, on the present force, if they prove otherwise acceptable. In this way we can keep the good men on the present force, and at the same time free them from the machine.

"While the new force is being organized let citizens be sworn in. I will volunteer, and I think all of the members of the City Vigilance League would. There would be no trouble about that."

Joseph B. Bishop talked about the Corrupt Practices act. He said that only eight States had passed such a law. Of these California's and Missouri's were the best and New-York's the poorest. He advocated changes in the law to compel candidates and party organizations to give itemized records of their campaign expenses and the limitation of these expenses to the minimum.

John J. Chapman said that the method of dealing with the liquor business in the past and at present was the paternal one. It was dangerous, because it put so much power over the saloon men in the hands of the licensing body. To offset this the liquor men had formed a political party, held together not by principles, but by personal interest.

"There should be only one Excise Commissioner, and he should not have either the power of withholding or the revocation of licenses.

"The protection of adjoining property must be looked to. I propose that the man who owns the property next door to a proposed saloon shall have the absolute veto power.

"The Sunday question ought to be settled by submission to the people. It is now the greatest occasion of blackmail. I have drafted a bill embodying these principles which will be introduced in the Legislature."

There will be a meeting of the club Jan. 10 to discuss street cleaning.

**A Burglar with a Heritage.**

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 18.—Richard G. Kruger, the self-confessed burglar, recently had a legacy from German relatives of $2,500, which is on its way across the water, and, to-day received news of an inheritance of $10,000 more from the same country. As Kruger is now confined on a single warrant of arrest for one offense, and is under but $500 bonds, it is possible that he will secure bail.

## WEBSTER AND GEN. STARK

### New-Hampshire's Governor and Staff to Witness the Unveiling of Their Statues in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. Stark, presented by the State of New-Hampshire to Congress, will be unveiled at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. There will be no formal presentation, as was the case a year ago when the bronze statue of Gen. Shields, the gift of Illinois, was unveiled. Speeches will be made in the House and Senate commemorative of the great statesman and soldier, but there will be no crowd in Statuary Hall to witness the unveiling, which work has been delegated to the architect of the Capitol. The occasion will be made interesting, however, by the presence in Washington of Gov. John B. Smith of New-Hampshire, who will be accompanied by his staff and the members of his Executive Council.

The Gubernatorial party arrived in this city at 11 o'clock to-night, and will stay at the Ebbitt House, where quarters have been engaged for them. The privilege of the floor of the Senate has been given to the New-Hampshire visitors, and an effort will be made to secure a similar privilege in the House. By this means they can hear the speeches in the Senate from the hour of noon until 2 o'clock, and later the addresses in the House, unless this programme should be set aside in order not to interfere with the debate on the Banking bill.

On Wednesday evening Senator Chandler will give a public reception at his house from 4 o'clock until 7 in honor of the New-Hampshire Governor and his friends, and on Thursday evening a banquet will be given to them at Willard's Hotel by the New-Hampshire residents of Washington.

The statues of Webster and Stark are of life size. Webster is represented as holding in his hands the manuscript of a speech and in the position of speaking. Gen. Stark rests his hand upon the hilt of his sword, looking intently, as though observing the movements of the enemy. Both statues are the work of Carl Conrads, and are wrought in finest Italian marble.

The statues are mounted on pedestals of New-Hampshire granite. Each has a molded base and enruched cap, supported by pilasters, between which is placed a bronze medallion representing the New-Hampshire coat of arms, and bearing the inscription, "Sigillum Republicae Neo Hantoniensis, 1784."

## THE PULLMAN COMPANY LOSES

### *THE CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY WINS ITS SUIT.*

**A Master Appointed to Assess the Damages, Which Are Said to Amount to About $3,000,000.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The long-contested suit of the Central Transportation Company against the Pullman Palace Car Company was practically settled to-day, and a large amount of money, said to aggregate nearly $3,000,000, will in the near future be collected by the transportation company, nearly all of the stockholders in which are Philadelphians. The suit was settled in a long decision, rendered in the United States Circuit Court, by Judges Dallas and Butler, and the court appointed Theodore Metting as Master to assess damages and submit a report within sixty days.

The Central Transportation Company became involved in litigation with the Pullman Company, but it was finally decided to consolidate the two systems, and on Feb. 17, 1870, a lease was made under which the Pullman Company was to pay the Central Transportation Company $264,000 per annum, subject to certain contingencies.

The Pullman Company paid the stipulated rent as it matured until January, 1885, when a dispute arose and further payments were refused. The Central Company sued for the next installment of rent, and recovered judgment, which was afterward reversed. Another suit was brought for the next installment, and the Pullman Company repudiated the lease by denying its validity as in excess of the lessor's authority and against public policy. This defense was sustained by the Supreme Court. The Pullman Company, while the case was pending, filed a bill for an injunction to restrain further prosecution of the suit, and against bringing other suits for subsequent installments.

The court declined to interfere with the suit pending on the ground that the validity of the contract could be thus tried as well as in equity, but enjoined against bringing other suits for subsequent installments. The plaintiff moved to discontinue the bill, and the defendant for leave to file a cross bill to enforce return of property or compel compensation. The first of these motions was dismissed and the second allowed. The Pullman Company's answer to the cross bill, denying the responsibility for the property received, raised the principal question now decided.

**The Cushing Avoids Rough Weather.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The torpedo boat Cushing, which left Newport on Sunday, on her way to Winter quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, put into Lewes, Del., last night on account of rough weather and head winds. It had been intended by her officers to make a record run from Brenton's Reef to the Capes of the Chesapeake, as a means of comparison with the time consumed on the inland canal route by which she went to Newport last Spring, but the weather on the Atlantic this week has been very severe, and it was probably found inadvisable to drive the little vessel at high speed.

**Shooting Affray in a Theatre Lobby.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—A shooting affair in the lobby of the Standard Theatre this evening almost created a panic.

Richard Burke, assistant manager, and McCune Holliday, one of the advertising corps, became involved in a heated argument. Without warning both drew revolvers and began firing. Only one of the four bullets fired took effect, and that, from Holliday's pistol, in the foot of John Casteel, stage carpenter, who was trying to separate the men.

**Robbed and Dropped from a Cab.**

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—A cab hailing from New-York drove up in Hudson Place, Hoboken, late last night. As soon as it disappeared the form of a man was discerned lying in the street. He was insensible.

No money was found in his pockets. He was well dressed. It is believed that he had been robbed.

A commuter's ticket was found in one of his pockets bearing the name of Andrew J. Van Ness, Park Avenue, East Orange.

**Banker Kelly Very Low.**

Eugene Kelly's condition late last night was about the same as it had been for the last thirty-six hours. He is still unconscious. The doctor said that Mr. Kelly's death might be expected at any moment. With the sick man are his sons and his wife.

## A PARISH FOR M'GLYNN

### He Recants and Will Soon Be Completely Forgiven.

### DECLARED HE WOULD NEVER CHANGE

**Partial Restoration by Satolli to be Followed by the Recognition of the Archbishop—Will He Return to St. Stephen's?**

"The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has made a complete recantation. He is no longer an apostle of the doctrines for preaching which he brought on himself the ban of excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church.

"His penitential season, which began Dec. 23, 1892, is over, and Archbishop Corrigan will soon put him in charge of a parish."

These statements were made yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times by a friend of Dr. McGlynn.

They will be a surprise to Catholics, to the followers of the anti-poverty doctrines, and to the world at large, because the priest, even after a remittance of the ban of exclusion and a partial restoration of priestly functions, rejoiced, as in a triumph, and reaffirmed in public his adherence to the tenets that caused the culmination of quarrels of many years' standing.

"I will not recant," has been the tenor of Dr. McGlynn's declarations ever since 1887, when he was put beyond the pale of his Church; and when he was restored and allowed to celebrate mass on Christmas Day, 1892, he went from the altar, in the little chapel of St. John's College, Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, almost directly to the room in Cooper Union in which he was for so long the disciple of George and the apostle of anti-poverty.

He came into the Church again, as his followers had said he would, "with a brass band," and, in a speech he made before he spoke on the Gospel of Christmas, he expressed, in joyous words, his conception of his victory.

From the first word to the last there was not an expression of regret for the stand he had taken, and for which he had been condemned. He spoke of his cause as a holy one, and of himself and his followers as martyrs. He told of his triumph, declared that Rome had acknowledged that he had always been in the right, and announced that he would lecture in the same place, for the same cause, every Sunday night.

"I shall always preach the Word of God," he said. "the glorious principles of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, even if it be from a platform, a barrel, or the tail of a cart."

Dr. McGlynn did not preach his doctrines frequently after that jubilation, and, save for a trip to the West, in which he did but little talking, most of his time since the return of his priestly functions has been spent with his sister, in Bensonhurst.

It was generally known among Catholic clerics that his restoration had not been complete, and it was generally understood that his announced perseverance in the promulgation of his beliefs was not helping him to become again a regularly-established rector.

Mgr. Satolli began the consideration of Dr. McGlynn's case shortly after he came to this country as delegate from Pope Leo XIII. He had, in reviewing the situation, to consider a series of troublous affairs, covering nearly fifteen years, in which the doctor had raised his voice against his superiors.

The excommunication in 1887 was only a culmination toward which McGlynn's attitude as an advocate of Henry George, in 1886, when he ran for Mayor, was but contributory. The priest had made himself heard years before in opposition to some of the doctrines of his Church, and he had been particularly outspoken in condemnation of the declaration of the Plenary Council of Baltimore that rectors who could do so should build parochial schools.

When he was called to order for his indorsement of Henry George's views on the land question, he paid not the slightest attention. He was commanded by Archbishop Corrigan to forbear. He paid no heed. He became more outspoken than ever. Rome was offended, and the priest was summoned thither. He paid no heed, and late in December, 1886, he was suspended from his priestly functions.

Then came demonstrations in which, while affirming more strongly than ever his belief in the doctrines of George, he most fiercely attacked the Archbishop, Cardinal Simeoni, who had declared his principles heretic, and even the Pope himself.

Sentence of excommunication was soon pronounced, and McGlynn at once began a series of lectures more bitter in denunciation than those that followed suspension.

Many appeals were made for Dr. McGlynn's reinstatement, but it was not until Dec. 23, 1892, that Satolli issued the order making him again a Catholic priest, but leaving him unassigned to undergo a season of penance.

That season is over, and before long he will, purged of the doctrines so offensive to his superiors, be preaching in a church of his own.

Dr. McGlynn had a large following in his old congregation of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, and his Anti-Poverty utterances sank pleasantly into minds that had long been accustomed to the struggle with poverty—for most of them are poor.

Whether he will be restored to them—and they have frequently tried to get him—is not known.

Several requests for a statement of the resolution with regard to the penitent failed to find answers. A reporter for The New-York Times called at Dr. McGlynn's home, in Bensonhurst, and the doctor sent out word that he had nothing to say.

The Rev. Charles H. Colton, who succeeded Dr. McGlynn at St. Stephen's, said he had no information as to his predecessor's complete restoration, and that he would be likely to hear of it if his return to St. Stephen's were contemplated.

**To Sail on the Teutonic.**

The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, will carry sixty-five cabin passengers, among whom are I. A. Bartlett, A. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, W. H. Childs, Col. John T. Collins, V. E. Davenport, Col. R. Garnett, S. C. Heald, wife, and two children, Lieut. Maxwell, United States Army; Admiral Norton, United States Navy; Major J. M. Richardson, Col. D. H. Robertson, and H. T. Walcott.

**Ex-Senator Hiscock in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock of Syracuse came to Washington to-day to attend to some legal business now pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He will probably go to New-York to-morrow night. This is the first time in about a year that the ex-Senator has been in Washington.

## OVERDRAFTS BY THE MILLION

### The Cause of the Wreck of the Commercial Bank of St. John's No Longer a Subject of Speculation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 18.—The work of eliciting information concerning the condition of the Commercial Bank is proceeding satisfactorily, although some very unpleasant disclosures are being made. The largest debtor to the bank is Mr. Dudor, one of the Directors, who owes $650,000, half secured by mortgages. His assets are not expected to reach the mortgage estimate.

The total amount of overdrawn accounts is $1,941,000. A good proportion of this will realize unfavorably, a fact which causes surprise that the accounts were permitted to be overdrawn. The amounts due by the bank on current accounts have not yet been brought to a total. The committee appointed to select Trustees to manage the bank and the insolvent estates will bring two chartered accountants from London to investigate the books. The members of the committee expressed themselves by censuring the Directors.

The prosecution have threatened the Directors with a claim for $700,000 worth of fish in the hands of the bank's debtors.

## STABBED A TICKET CHOPPER

### *C. H. FERRARO, A MUSIC TEACHER HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.*

**He Says He Was Assaulted on the Elevated Station and Acted in Self-Defense—Says a Policeman Beat Him.**

Charles H. Ferraro, thirty-eight years old, of 497 Lexington Avenue, who says he is a professor of music, employed by the Board of Education, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon for stabbing the ticket chopper at the Forty-seventh Street station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, Charles Wimpfheimer of 1,499 Third Avenue.

It is charged that Ferraro did not put a ticket in the box. The ticket chopper remonstrated with Ferraro, but he took no notice, and attempted to board an outgoing train.

Wimpfheimer took hold of Ferraro, and the latter, it is charged, took a dirk knife with a spring blade and stabbed the ticket chopper in the right arm near the elbow, inflicting a wound two inches long.

Dennis Heffernan, of 113 East One Hundred and Second Street and D. D. Whitlock of 233 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, both plumbers, went to the ticket chopper's assistance. Ferraro struggled violently, and John F. Carr of 154 Mott Street, who was in the waiting room, ran out to help the ticket chopper. Ferraro succeeded in getting his right hand free and stabbed Carr under the left shoulder.

Whitlock summoned a policeman and Ferraro was then taken to the station house and later to court. When there Ferraro said he acted in self-defense. He also claimed that on his way to court Policeman Armstrong struck him repeatedly in the face. Ferraro's face was bruised and bleeding.

Ferraro was arrested under the name of "Charles Fern." When he was arraigned, Police Justice Meade asked:

"Have you given your correct name?"

The man hesitated for a moment; then he said:

"No. I gave an assumed name because of my friends and my social and professional connections. Must I give my real name?"

"There is no compulsion, but it generally looks better," said the Justice.

Then he gave the name of Ferraro, adding that he had given a fictitious address, which he also corrected.

The court then asked Ferraro what explanation he had to make. The professor said the ticket seller was not at his post, and so he handed his nickel to the ticket chopper. He said he was rushing upon the train, when the chopper seized him roughly by the shoulders and yanked him back. The other men then joined in the assault, he said. He used his knife, he said, to defend his life.

After listening to his story, the Justice said to the defendant:

"Here are five witnesses against you, professor, all unknown to each other and to the police or the railway people. According to their evidence, you were at fault. I shall have to hold you for the Grand Jury."

Ferraro said that it was no more than he expected, but that the matter would be exploited later.

It was said last night that Ferraro is a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church, that he has wealthy and influential friends, and that he is well known in musical and educational circles.

## COTTON STEAMER ON FIRE

**The Oakfield Forced to Put Into St. John's on Her Voyage to Liverpool.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 18.—The British steamship Oakfield, Capt. Flaws, which sailed from Galveston Nov. 26 for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, has arrived at this port with her cargo on fire.

When off Cape Race last Saturday smoke was seen issuing from the forward ventilator. The pumps were at once set to work and the hold of the steamer was flooded with water. Then the vessel was headed for this port. Sunday morning the officers of the steamer, thinking that the fire was under control, continued on the voyage to Liverpool, but during the afternoon the fire again gained headway, and the steamer once more turned toward this port.

The extent of the fire is thought to be considerable, owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping it within bounds. The cargo in the forward compartment of the steamer will have to be discharged in order to reach the seat of the fire.

**Curious Cause of a Wreck.**

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 18.—A wreck occurred on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad about 5 o'clock to-night, near the Boston switch at Central Falls. What is termed the "Dolly Varden" of the huge freight engine pulling the Mansfield freight bound to Providence, broke and dropped under the forward trucks of the first car. The obstruction threw the car from the track, and in its travel tore up rails and the roadbed in general for some distance. Traffic was stopped for two hours.

**Condition of Count de Susini.**

Count de Susini's condition was unchanged at 11 o'clock last night. At that hour he was very low, though the doctor thought the Count would live through the night.

**Holidays for the Exchanges.**

By a vote taken yesterday, Dec. 24 and 31 will be holidays at the Cotton Exchange. The Coffee Exchange will take a holiday Dec. 31, but not Dec. 24.

**Veuve Cliquot Champagne** received first premium at Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.—Adv.

## ROBBED BY ITS CASHIER

### The Central National of Rome, N. Y., Loses $27,000.

### HE STOLE TO DABBLE IN STOCKS

**John E. Bielby Confessed When Confronted with Evidence of His Guilt—One Very Curious Feature.**

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Cashier John E. Bielby of the Central National Bank at Rome is a defaulter to the amount of at least $27,000.

National Bank Examiner Van Vranken of Schenectady visited the bank two weeks ago and found indications that all was not right. On Monday he returned unexpectedly and continued his researches, which resulted in the discovery that Cashier Bielby had robbed the bank.

When confronted with proofs of his guilt Bielby confessed. He said he had speculated in stocks, got caught in a downward market, and used the bank's funds in an attempt to save himself. He owned to taking about $27,000. Of this amount he has $8,000 in securities in New-York City, which he will turn over to the bank. The institution is further protected by his bond of $20,000.

The stealing has been going on for about a year and a half. Bielby's method of covering his crime was to receive deposits and conceal the record from the Bank Examiner, making the liabilities of the bank less than they really were. This was effected through certificates of deposit.

Bielby was arraigned before United States Commissioner Rowlands this evening, and his examination set down for to-morrow morning. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $7,000, the Rev. H. H. Peabody, his pastor, and J. W. Armstrong signing the bond. Bielby was employed in the bank for many years, beginning as messenger.

One of the features of the case is the disappearance of the teller of the bank, Mayor Samuel Gillett. Bielby says he was not implicated in the steal, but he failed to appear this morning, and nothing can be discovered as to his whereabouts. His wife says he left home at 7 o'clock last night, stating that he was going to attend the Common Council meeting. He was not present at the meeting, and has not been heard from since. His wife says she does not know where he is. So far as the examination has gone, his books show no crookedness.

The Central National Bank handles the business of the Oneida County Savings Bank. The State Examiner has called in all depositors' books for comparison with the ledger accounts, and it will take several days to get at the facts. The savings bank has an ample surplus.

The Central National Bank Directors have appointed S. S. T. Smith cashier in place of Bielby and Bookkeeper Albert W. Tremain has been made teller in place of Mayor Gillett.

## CONTROL OF THE SEMINARIES

### Two Presbyteries Vote Against the General Assembly's Overture—Part of Another Favors It.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met in the Fifth Church, Pittsburg, to-day, and, after an animated debate, rejected, by a vote of 38 to 10, an overture from the General Assembly that the latter body should have power over all the seminaries, instead of their being separately controlled by the different Synods, as at present.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church held a session in Allegheny to-day. By a vote of 36 to 1 it negatived the overture of the General Assembly to give it control of the seminaries.

At the quarterly meeting of the Westmoreland County Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, held in Pittsburg today, by a majority vote the proposition to give into the control of the General Assembly the seminaries now in charge of the Synod was adopted.

## A LARGE COLLECTION OF FORGED BONDS

**The Worthless Securities Are Held by a Man from New-York.**

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 18.—A commission merchant who said he was from New-York arrived here to-day with forged school bonds, representing an investment of $76,500.

These bonds are a portion of those floated in New-York in 1887, and upon which interest has since been paid regularly by Pierce, Wright & Co. of Yankton till a few days ago. Of the amount stated, $45,000 of the bonds are upon Yankton County, $5,000 upon Charles Mix, and $14,000 of the bonds purport to be upon Bonhomme County school districts. Tax sale certificates, with the forged indorsements of the President of the American State Bank to the amount of $1,250 are also in the man's possession.

Nearly every school district in South Dakota is out of debt, and the largest indebtedness of any district does not exceed $500. Some of the forged bonds that have appeared are in denominations of $20,000.

**Capt. Howgate Pleads Not Guilty.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Criminal Court this morning Capt. Howgate, the ex-Chief Signal Officer who is indicted for forgery and embezzling large sums of money belonging to the United States, pleaded not guilty to seven embezzlement indictments against him, which were last week sustained by the Court of Appeals on appeal from the Criminal Court's decision overruling demurrers thereto.

On Saturday next Capt. Howgate will again be arraigned to plead to seven forgery indictments, and on that day trial will be set for all the cases against him, which will not be until some time in January.

**Highwaymen in Watertown.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Misses Dougherty, two milliners, were on their way home from their store last evening when a man stopped them. He seized one by the arm and held her, and pressed a revolver against the forehead of the other, ordering them both to give up their money. The women screamed, and Edward Earl ran to their assistance, frightening the highwayman away. Christopher Armstrong, a bank watchman, caught him. He proved to be James Manley, who has been suspected of previous affairs of this kind.

**Desperadoes Raid a Town.**

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 18.—James French, with three confederates, rode into Texana, thirty miles south of Muskogee, last night and robbed John Pierce's store and his clerks. Then French attempted to raid the town, but was given such a warm reception that he and his men were forced to retreat. One of the robbers was wounded, as was also a citizen.

## ALBANY WILL SUPPORT FISH

### A Caucus of the County Assemblymen Decides to Vote for Him as Speaker of the Next Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Republican members of the Assembly from Albany County met here in caucus this afternoon. Frank Bloomingdale of the First, James Keenholts of the Second, and Amos J. Ablett of the Fourth District, were present. After some discussion, it was decided to support Hamilton Fish of Putnam for Speaker and Garrett J. Benson of Albany for Sergeant at Arms.

After the conference Mr. Ablett left for New-York to attend a meeting between a committee consisting of himself, Mr. Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, and Mr. Chambers of Rensselaer, appointed by the Albany conference held on Dec. 6, and Governor-elect Morton.

Assemblyman Keenholts said to a United Press reporter after the conference that the action of the three Albany members on Messrs. Fish and Benson was entirely harmonious and unanimous. "Both Mr. Fish and Mr. Benson will undoubtedly be elected," was his answer to an inquiry.

Assemblyman Bloomingdale said: "The Albany County members will act as a unit on the organization of the next Assembly and on matters of legislation. We think we are supporting the best men. Mr. Fish's long service entitles him to the honor, which I am confident he will receive."

## DANGEROUS TO HUNT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

**They May Make No End of a Fuss About It in the Legislature.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—In the House to-day a joint resolution was offered by Mr. Magill of Abbeville extending to President Cleveland and party, who are now on a hunting expedition in this State, an invitation to visit the General Assembly and to accept the privileges of the floor of the two houses. Duncan of Newberry, a "reform" member, opposed the resolution, declaring that the President had betrayed the Democratic Party, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion. A protracted debate followed, a number of members declaring themselves opposed to the policy of President Cleveland, but insisting that respect should be shown to the Presidential office, if not to the occupant thereof.

Finally the resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote. In the evening Duncan called attention to the fact that the Constitution of the State gave any member the right to have spread upon the Journal his protest against any action of the House, and offered a formal protest against the resolution adopted. The Speaker, however, refused to have it recorded, and that ended the incident. In the Senate two votes were recorded against the Magill resolution, but no debate was indulged in.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 18.—The President returned to the buoy tender Wistaria about 4 o'clock this afternoon from his first day's shooting. With him were Dr. O'Reilly, Capt. Evans, and Mr. Jefferson, and the result of the day's shoot was about fifty ducks and one raccoon. The President was attired in a hunting suit with high leather leggins, and while he did not seem to be very lame, it is said he suffered somewhat during the trip to-day from his rheumatic afflictions. A visit to the Wistaria with an invitation to visit Charleston was met by Capt. Evans, who said: "The President directs me to say that he is fatigued by the day's hunting and unable to receive visitors, and while highly appreciating the courtesy of an invitation to visit Charleston, says he is only here for shooting purposes and for rest, and cannot accept any invitations." The President also courteously excused himself from giving an interview with a reporter.

Later the President assented to a reception to be given him in Georgetown on Saturday at 2 o'clock, before leaving for Washington, but begged that it would be short, as his lame foot made standing very painful to him. The reception will be held in the historic hall of the Winyah Society, where Washington held a reception in 1792, since which time no President has visited Georgetown.

The Georgetown reception is tendered by the Palmetto Club, a committee of which sent the President a large horseshoe of exquisite white camelias, wishing the President good luck in his shooting.

The President says he is enjoying himself, and already feels much benefitted by his trip.

## J. SEAVER PAGE HAS BEEN APPOINTED

**Named to Succeed George R. Cathcart on the Greater New-York Commission.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Gov. Flower has appointed J. Seaver Page of New-York City a member of the Greater New-York Commission to succeed the late George R. Cathcart.

J. Seaver Page is a member of the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company, having formerly been a partner of F. W. Devoe in the drug and paint business. He has shown an active interest in public affairs for several years. He served as a Brooklyn Bridge Trustee, by Mayor Grant's appointment. At one time he was Secretary of the Union League Club.

**Shot by Burglars Near Rondout.**

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Dr. Herbert A. Starkey was attacked by burglaras last night at the home of him mother-in-law, Mrs. Sara Sleight, in Sleightburg, a suburb of Rondout. A few nights ago burglars attempted to enter the house, and last night Dr. Starkey was looking around the place before retiring. As he was descending the area steps he surprised two burglars at the kitchen door. Two shots were fired in quick succession, and Dr. Starkey sank to the floor with a bullet in his thigh. He fired two shots at the men, who fled.

**For Electric Roads on Staten Island.**

STAPLETON, S. I., Dec. 18.—The Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, incorporated last week by the purchasers of the Staten Island ferry franchise, presented its first application for electric railroad franchises to the Edgewater Village Trustees to-day. Applications were only made for parts of the system within the village, and the general scheme was not developed.

The application will be considered on Dec. 27.

**Resumption at South Berwick.**

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Dec. 18.—The Portsmouth Company's mill, which has been shut down the past six months, resumed work yesterday. About 200 looms are in operation, and the mill will be running at its full capacity in a few days.

**Preferment of a Buffalo Man.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Samuel M. Welch, Jr., of Buffalo was appointed to-day Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, in place of V. S. Woodward, resigned.

Christmas Tourists, $55 and $75. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, 310 West 59th St.—Adv.

## TRACED TO AN INSPECTOR

### To Steers, Swears Sergt. Taylor, Went Steamboat Squad Collections.

### TOOK EIGHTY PER CENT., IT IS SAID

**Capts. Gastlin, Allaire, and Schmittberger Implicated in the Charges.**

**NO CHANGE WHEN STEERS WAS RETIRED**

**Policemen Tell the Lexow Committee They Turned In Half the Money They Collected—Election Bribes Revealed.**

Sergt. John J. Taylor, now a Yorkville Police Court official, yesterday declared under oath before the Lexow committee that while serving as Acting Captain of the steamboat squad he received orders from Inspector Henry V. Steers, now retired, to collect the money received by policemen from steamship and ferry companies, and that in obedience to that order he carried 80 per cent. of about $200 to Police Headquarters every month and gave it into the hands of Inspector Steers.

Sergt. Taylor said Inspector Steers allowed him to retain 20 per cent. commission.

When Capt. Allaire took command, the Sergeant said, he left the money, by order of Inspector Steers, in an envelope marked "Street-Cleaning Reports" in the Captain's desk, and supposed it went to Police Headquarters. The practice was continued after Inspector Steers retired and was succeeded by Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy.

"I couldn't swear," he said, when he was asked who took the envelope and who then got the money.

"I couldn't swear," he said, when he was asked who he thought got it.

He, however, continued to get his 20 per cent.

He went out of his way several times to tell of Inspector McAvoy's integrity and of his belief that the Inspector was not the heir to Steers's scheme of blackmail, as he was the heir to the command of the district. Taylor will take the stand again today.

Ex-Ward Man Robert J. Vail confessed to the committee that he collected regularly half the money received by the policemen of the steamboat squad from the steamship and ferry companies, and gave it to Capt. Gastlin, and then to Capt. Schmittberger, who succeeded Gastlin.

He said that Schmittberger ordered him to collect all the money received by the policemen and that they demurred. Schmittberger then told him to give him a list of those policemen who would not give up all they got, and such were transferred.

Vail testified that he once went to Hoboken and collected $50 for Capt. Schmittberger for protection on the Desbrosses Street freight dock. In the course of a year, Vail said, he collected $3,000.

It was, in fact, a rough day for Capt. Schmittberger.

Oscar R. Cauchois, Freight Agent of the French Steamship Company, told how Capt. Schmittberger's friend, Mr. Wolff, offered to secure the return of the $500 which Agent Forget gave to Schmittberger, with an additional bribe, he thought, of $1,000, for the company's books containing the record of the original five-hundred-dollar transaction, and how he declined the proposition.

Then there was a procession of policemen connected with the steamboat squad who testified that Capt. Schmittberger demanded all the money they received from steamship and railroad companies as compensation for extra work at piers. They said it was customary for every Captain from Capt. Gastlin to Capt. Allaire to levy monthly tribute upon such perquisites but that they were all, with the exception of Schmittberger, content to accept half. When Schmittberger's demand was made known to them they objected and were transferred to less congenial posts.

John W. Reppenhagen was again on the stand and gave some additional testimony about the payment of Capt. Creeden's $15,000 to John Martin.

Two witnesses accused ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin of being party to a scheme of bribery at the last election.

**Will Protect Its Witnesses.**

The action of the Police Commissioners in reinstating Capt. Creeden in deference to the wishes of the committee was the subject of remark by Senator Lexow and Mr. Goff. Senator Lexow said that the Commissioners' action was commendable. Capt. Creeden's confession, he said, was privileged testimony, and there was no foundation for his suspension.

"In my judgment," Senator Lexow continued, "any unauthorized use of testimony taken before this committee for the purpose of embarrassing, hampering, or impeding this investigation, or for the purpose of jeopardizing the witnesses, makes the action a contempt of the Senate of this State."

"It is a grave question," said Mr. Goff, "whether it would not only be a contempt of the committe, but an indictable offense to prosecute any witness who has testified here."

"Capt. Creeden and all the witnesses like him," Mr. Goff declared, "are in the same position as witnesses before the Grand Jury. No statement they might make could legally be used against them for purposes of prosecution. The moment they become voluntary witnesses they are under the law exempt from prosecution or indictment."

This question, Mr. Goff said, was decided by Justice Bartlett and also by Justice Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Lexow said that if it became necessary the committee would continue in existence to the end of next year to protect policemen from persecution at the hands of the Commissioners.

Capt. William Strauss was called to the stand by Mr. Goff. Capt. Strauss said he lived at 160 East Seventieth Street with his wife and family; he had a small account in the Bowery Savings Bank; he had no real estate in his own or his wife's name, nor in the name of his son Martin; he had no bonds or mortgages; neither had his wife or any of her relatives, to his knowledge.

Mr. Goff announced that he would subpoena Mrs. Strauss, and then excused the Captain.

**Creeden's Captaincy Again.**

John W. Reppenhagen was recalled and questioned about John Martin's connection with Commissioner Voorhis and the appointment of Capt. Creeden.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—From whom did you first learn of Creeden's appointment? A.—I learned about it from the Sergeant in the station house.

Q.—Was Martin in Commissioner Voorhis's room when Creeden was sworn in? A.—Martin was there after Creeden was sworn. Martin came to my place that evening and told me he thought he was "bilked"—that he didn't think he'd get the money. I told him we were dealing

with honest people, and that the money was all right. That was the evening of Jan. 12.

Q.—What arrangement existed between you and Martin for the payment of the money? A.—There was none, except that he was to get all the money. I told him I'd see Snell, and I did so. Snell got an order from Rourke and turned the check over to me, and I showed it to Martin, and on Jan. 18 I deposited it in the Bowery Bank. I saw Martin again the next Saturday night.

Q.—I find that the same day you deposited the money, you drew $187 for James Jackson for rent. Was that your money? A.—It was my money when Martin said I could keep $5,000. I never expected a cent. Nothing had been said about a division.

Q.—You knew Creeden or his friends were bribing you for your influence? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you drew $9,956, why didn't you give Martin the check? A.—He wouldn't take it, so I went with him to the bank and drew the money on my own order. I drew nine one-thousand-dollar bills and handed the money to Martin, and he said "All right," and put the money in his pocket. He never said anything to me about dividing with any one else.

Reppenhagen said Martin bought a liquor store two or three months after receiving the $10,000, and he himself used the $5,000 to pay several pressing debts.

Reppenhagen testified that he loaned $250 on Dec. 1, 1891, to "Con" Sheehan, a policeman on duty on his block, and Sheehan paid back the money. He had loaned money, he said, to Capt. Creeden, and sums ranging from $5 to $10 to policemen, some of whom returned the loans. He admitted that it was customary for liquor dealers to loan money to policemen.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Is it not understood that such loans are made to policemen in order that they may not be too particular about the observance of the excise laws? A.—That's about it.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the liquor dealers in your precinct were assessed every Christmas for a present for the Captain? A.—Yes.

**Contribution of Liquor Dealers.**

Reppenhagen evaded the question as to who collected the money for the presents, but said that his partner, George Hall, once presided over a meeting of liquor dealers in Volks Garden that was called to consider a present for the Captain.

Q.—How many times did you pay for such a present? A.—Only once. I gave $50 for Capt. Cassidy. He's dead.

Q.—Was your political influence so great that you did not need to pay such contributions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Capt. McLaughlin was in command there at that time. Is it not a fact that saloon keepers and keepers of disorderly houses gave Christmas presents to the Captain? A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did the Captains get? Was it $7,000 or $8,000? A.—I don't know, but it was a big sum.

Q.—Do you remember that "Bill" Hanson gave $50 to such a fund and that it was sent back because the keeper of a gambling house, saloon, and disorderly house should pay more? A.—Yes.

Charles P. Blake, leader of the Voorhis Democracy in the Fifth District, also figured in Reppenhagen's check book. Reppenhagen explained that he paid Blake a share of the funds of the Voorhis Democracy when he was "fired out" of the organization.

Reppenhagen said the question of patronage was only once discussed by the Executive Committee of the Voorhis Democracy. Complaint was made that there was not a fair division of Police Department patronage through Commissioner Voorhis, and that Martin got the lion's share of it. He said he never spoke to Voorhis about bribery in connection with Capt. Creeden's appointment.

Mr. Goff asked Policeman Thomas O'Neill to take the stand. As soon as O'Neill was sworn he was told to step aside, and Sergt. John J. Taylor was sworn. He was admonished not to speak to any person about anything connected with the committee or his probable testimony, and was also requested to go into the corridor. Capt. Anthony J. Allaire was sworn and then told to leave the room. Policeman O'Neill was then examined.

O'Neill said he did not like to testify because he feared he would be made to suffer for it, but if compelled to make a statement he would tell the truth. He then said:

**Money Went to Capt. Schmittberger.**

"I have been twenty-four years on the force as a patrolman. I never applied for promotion because I was detailed to the place I wanted. I was at the City Hall Station three years, and was then transferred to the steamboat squad. I served under Capt. Gastlin, and was assigned to several East River piers. After Capt. Schmittberger took command I was assigned to the White Star Steamship Pier, 45 North River.

"The White Star Company paid me $40 a month, of which I gave Ward Man Gannon $25. He came to the dock every month. He said the Captain wanted the money, and I gave it because I understood that unless I did I could not remain at the dock.

"It was customary for all the men to pay the ward man.

"Sergt. Taylor succeeded Capt. Schmittberger as Acting Captain, and then I paid the money to him personally. He was succeeded by Capt. Allaire, but he continued to receive the money. I understood, of course, that it went to the Captain. I received the money from the steamship company until last June, when the Police Board passed a resolution forbidding policemen receiving such perquisites."

Policeman Charles A. Beeck said he received $10 a month from the American Steamship Line, which he gave to Sergt. Taylor for Capt. Allaire, and he also received $10 a month from the Providence Line, which he gave to Ward Man Vail for Capt. Schmittberger.

"Is Vail here?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Yes," answered Vail, rising from a chair, "here I am."

Beeck repeated his conversation with Vail on the subject. He said:

"Vail came to me and said he understood I was getting $10 a month. I said yes. 'Well,' he said, 'I want it.' 'For whom?' I asked. 'For the old man, he said.' I said 'All right. Come around the first of the month,' and he did so. Capt. Schmittberger was then in command. Vail collected the money two or three times from me. I also gave money to Sergt. Taylor when he was Acting Captain, and to Ward Man Gannon. I continued to pay the money to Sergt. Taylor after Capt. Allaire came."

Policeman Herman Intemann of the steamboat squad testified that he has been twenty years on the force, and was on duty at the American Line pier six or seven years. The steamship company at first paid him $5 a week, but afterward raised it to $10, and he received this money regularly until June last. When asked if he paid any of the money to Capt. Gastlin or the ward man, Intemann asked to be excused from answering, as he had testified on that point before the Grand Jury. The committee refused to excuse him. Intemann then said he never paid a cent to any one.

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Goff, "that you were exempted from this general system? That you had sufficient influence to be free from payment? Look here! You haven't got your friend 'Owney' Geoghegan or Flynn, the divekeeper, to protect you now."

"I never had anything to do with them," said Intemann.

Q.—How many people did you club when they complained that they had been robbed in Flynn's dive? A.—None.

Q.—You have gone before the Grand Jury and perjured yourself, and you know it. A.—I never paid a cent.

Q.—You took the money as a bribe? A.—No; for meals.

Q.—You have boasted that you would not tell the truth to this committee, and that nothing could be got from you. A.—I don't remember.

**Policeman Intemann's Wealth.**

In answer to questions about his personal affairs, Intermann said:

"I have lived at 848 Union Avenue four years. I own the house. I bought it for $4,725 six years ago, and paid $700 cash and gave a mortgage for $2,000. The deed is in my wife's name.

"I have accounts in the Irving National, the Manhattan, and the East River Savings Banks. I rent the house 201 Bleecker Street, which belongs to my wife's uncle, who is in Germany. His name is Fischer. I pay $1,350 a year and get $2,500 from it. I send remittances to my wife's uncle twice a year. I also collect rent from a house in Hudson Street, occupied by Fischer's daughter, and send it to him. I own 804 Colwell Avenue. I paid $4,200 cash for it. I recently got an award of $1,400 from the city for a piece of that property, and deposited it the other day in the Irving National Bank. I am about to transfer $1,000 of that sum to the Manhattan Bank."

Q.—How many dives besides Geoghegan's and Flynn's were on your post on the Bowery? A.—I don't know.

Q.—It was from them you got the money for your real estate? A.—No, I saved it from my salary. I lived with my father-in-law six years and saved $50 a month.

Mr. Goff accused Intemann of speaking to police officials about his testimony before the Grand Jury, and asked him if he did not talk with Capt. Schmittberger, or some one representing the Captain, about it. Intemann said he could not remember.

This so aggravated Mr. Goff that he ordered Intemann to stand up, look him in the eye, and tell the truth. Intemann looked at the floor and the ceiling, but avoided Mr. Goff's eyes, and answered hesitatingly and almost inaudibly. He would not admit anything, and was excused by Mr. Goff, who expressed disgust with his performance.

Policeman John O'Mahoney was examined. He has been twenty-five years on the force, and never sought promotion. He said:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company paid me $20 a month for seven years, and I would have been able to save it if it was left to me; but I had to give half of it to the ward men. Ward Man Hay was the first to ask me for it. He's dead now, and I forgive him. He was Capt. Gastlin's ward man. He asked me for half, and I offered him all, but he said it was customary to give only half.

"The practice was continued under Capt. Schmittberger, Sergt. Taylor, and Capt. Allaire. I had very little opinion of the Captains who exacted the payment of this money."

Oscar R. Cauchois, who was Acting Superintendent of the French Line Steamship Company during Augustin Forget's absence in France, was asked by Mr. Goff to tell what he knew of an attempt to get possession of the company's book containing the entry of the payment of $500 to Capt. Schmittberger. He said:

**Offered a Bribe for the Books.**

"Mr. Wolff, Superintendent of Maillard's candy factory, came to me and said a Captain in whom his house was interested was coming up before the Lexow committee and that there was possibly some evidence in our office against him. He said there was not much evidence against Capt. Schmittberger, but all that could be got would go against him.

"He said our company paid Capt Schmittberger $500, and the Captain would like to know if there was any evidence of it in our books. If I had access to the books he would be pleased to know how the entry read. I said the books belonged to the company, and I did not care to show them. He asked what I would do if I were subpoenaed, and I replied I would consult counsel. He then gave me the date of the payment, and said he thought the gentleman would be willing to give back the money and enough besides to make it worth while to prevent the books being shown to the committee. He may have mentioned $1,000 as a consideration to lock up the books and keep the entry from being seen by the committee. As soon as he suggested a bribe I told him to leave the office."

Policeman Patrick Murphy testified quite willingly. He said:

"I got $25 a month for fourteen years from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and gave half of it, first to Capt. Gastlin's ward man, Hay, and then to Vail for Capt. Schmittberger. Then I gave it to Acting Captain Taylor, and afterward to him for Capt. Allaire."

Policeman Thomas F. Brady said that he had been twenty-five years on the force, and received $25 a month for seventeen years from the Pennsylvania Railroad. He surrendered half of it right along. Similar testimony was given by Policeman Arthur B. McGeorge and George Connors.

Policeman Peter Moran said that he received $10 a week from the White Star Steamship Company, half of which he gave to all the Captains of the Steamboat Squad, except Schmittberger. He said:

"Schmittberger wanted all, and I refused to give it, and then he transferred me. Vail came to me, and said that Schmittberger wanted all or nothing. When I refused to obey, I was transferred, with De Gann and several others, to the East River, where I got nothing. When Capt. Allaire took charge I was sent to the French Line pier, where I was paid $10 a week again. I was then taxed $25 a month, and I gave one such contribution to Sergt. Taylor for Capt. Allaire."

**Collected Money for Capt. Gastlin.**

Robert J. Vail was a detective under Capt. Gastlin in the steamboat squad for five years, and served two months while Capt. Schmittberger was in command. He was Capt. Gastlin's collector, according to his story, and gave to the Captain every month the money he received from patrolmen—half the amounts they received from the steamship and ferry companies.

"Who told you to collect the money?" Mr. Goff asked.

"Capt. Gastlin," answered Vail promptly, and then he proceeded with a full confession.

When Mr. Goff called his attention to the testimony of the policemen who had preceded him on the stand, and asked him whether it was true that he had taken half what they collected, he answered emphatically:

"That's right. I gave it to the Captain. I never got a penny of it, not even the price of a cigar. I was simply told to go out and see the men, and they would do the rest."

"You were there under Schmittberger?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Yes; I was in court when he came there, and didn't see him till next day. He sent for the six Sergeants then, and when we went into his room he said that he wanted me. He [illegible] then asked me about my collections.

"I told him how the money was divided, and he said he didn't want any policeman collecting. He wanted all of it. I told him that would be a hard matter, and that the steamship companies wouldn't pay anything if they thought the Captain was getting the money.

"Then he said that he had been sent down there to reorganize the precinct, and would take the men off the piers if they didn't give up all they got. He was going to be Captain, he said. Things went on for about six weeks. Then he changed the men, and sent me out to find out what men would not be satisfied to give up all they got. I reported that some of the men kicked. Then I was transferred."

"Did you collect anything for Capt. Schmittberger?" was Mr. Goff's next question.

**And for Capt. Schmittberger, Too.**

"I got $50 from the agent of the Pennsylvania freight dock, near Desbrosses Street. Schmittberger told me to get it direct. He made the arrangement with the agent himself. He told the agent that he would change the policemen at the dock and would get him good policemen.

"The Captain sent me to Hoboken for the money. The main office of the company is there."

"You were sent to New-Jersey to collect money for a New-York Captain?" queried Mr. Goff, in surprise.

"Yes, Sir; that's it," was the answer.

"How much did you collect the first month you were under Schmittberger?"

"About $210. It was about the same every month before that. He sent me to the men again to tell them he wanted all they got. I only obeyed orders. The last month I was there I got $170. In a year I collected about $3,000, which I paid, as I got it, to the Captain in his room."

"Sergeant Taylor," called Mr. Goff, and a portly gray-haired man, with six gold service stripes on each arm, stepped to the chair. There was the silence of expectation in the court room, for the very first word of Mr. Goff indicated that another stream of confession was about to pour into the gulf wherein the Police Department of the city is foundering.

The crowd pressed forward as Mr. Goff requested that the witness be fully instructed as to his privileges and immunities for his testimony before the committee. So great became the crush that Mr. Goff asked that the room be cleared of all who had not seats. This was done, and the questioning began.

Sergt. Taylor has been a policeman since 1864, and a Sergeant since 1869. He has served in the Nineteenth and Sixteenth Precincts, and was detailed to the Steamboat Squad in 1881 or 1882, he said. Capt. Gastlin was in command, when he went there.

"Many officers have told us," began Mr. Goff, "that they paid money under Capt. Gastlin's command."

"I know nothing of that," answered the Sergeant. "I had no knowledge of payments that I could swear to."

"If you confess," interrupted Senator Lexow, "you will perform a service to the State. You know the penalty for perjury is fifteen years."

"Now, had you any knowledge of these payments?" insinuated Mr. Goff.

"Only by rumor. It was always a rule at that time for men at piers to get money for dinner. I never saw money paid to Capt. Gastlin. When Schmittberger was there I knew only by rumor that money was paid."

Schmittberger, the old Sergeant said, was in the precinct for about thirteen months after Dec. 8, 1890. After he was removed, Taylor was in command for about four months, and then Capt. Allaire took charge.

**Confession from Sergt. Taylor.**

"Did the men pay money to you when you were Acting Captain?" Mr. Goff asked.

"They did. When Schmittberger was Captain I never collected more than $15. I once borrowed $15 from a man at the White Star dock. When I was Acting Captain I averaged about $200 a month. It varied."

"What did you do with that money?"

"I gave the biggest portion of it to Inspector Steers. I divided the money each month."

A murmur of surprise came from the audience. The examination was interrupted for fully a minute, and then Sergt. Taylor continued:

"Inspector Steers was in command of the district, and I was under his orders. At the end of the first month I took the money I had collected to Police Headquarters and gave Inspector Steers about $150. I had done it before. After Capt. Gastlin left and I was in charge, I took the money to the Inspector every month."

"Why did you take it to Inspector Steers?"

"I had orders from the Inspector to give him a certain part of the money every month. Vail made the collections. Steers's orders were for me to continue just as the Captain had done and to give him every month a certain amount."

"How was it divided?"

"I got about 20 per cent. and he got 80 per cent. I told Steers how much I collected. I retained what I considered myself entitled to, and he never found fault. When Schmittberger took charge I stopped collecting, and when I became acting captain again after his transfer I resumed collecting. I had lots of time to go among the boys, and they didn't seem to mind giving up."

"When you were acting captain the second time did you have any communication with Steers?"

"He told me to go on just as I had been doing. I collected about the same amounts, and gave the same proportion."

When Capt. Allaire took charge of the squad Sergt. Taylor continued as collector.

"Steers told me to keep on," he said. "I put the money on a desk in the station house, and I never saw it any more."

"Weren't you surprised when Steers asked you to do the collecting?" asked Senator Lexow.

"It was my first experience," answered the witness, "but I understood that was the arrangement, and he was my superior officer."

Sergt. Taylor denied that he had ever had a talk with Capt. Allaire about his collections. He stopped taking the money to Police Headquarters, by order of Inspector Steers.

"Was the envelope you left on the desk directed to any one?" was Mr. Goff's next question.

"No; I wrote on it 'Street Cleaning Report.'"

There was a general outburst of laughter in which the members of the committee joined, and Chairman Lexow did not rap for order.

Mr. Goff then tried to find out by whose orders the envelope was marked "Street Cleaning Report."

**Left the Money for Inspector Steers.**

"I don't remember that any one told me to put it on," was Taylor's first answer, and then, just as Mr. Goff started to ask another question, he blurted out: "That's what Steers told me to do. I sealed the envelope. Sometimes I left it on the desk and sometimes in a drawer. Steers told me what to do with it. I always left it when some other Sergeant was there. I put it in the drawer at the end of the desk."

"Did any one know you left it there?"

"Yes; it was understood by Steers."

"Did you ever have any conversation with Allaire about the envelopes?"

At first the Sergeant said that he did not think that he had, and then he corrected himself, saying: "Well, I believe that I once said to him that the 'Street-Cleaning report' was in the drawer. Then it was understood. I never spoke to him about money."

Mr. Goff tried to get Taylor to tell what became of the money, and, failing in that, he and the committee endeavored to have the Sergeant tell what he thought about it. To every leading question his answer was that he did not know and could not swear.

"After Capt. Allaire came to the precinct," said Mr. Goff, "you continued to retain your 20 per cent.?"

"Yes; until the Commissioners issued the order and all collections were stopped."

"After Steres was retired and McAvoy became Inspector, April 29, 1892, did you continue to put the money in the drawer?"

"Yes, Sir. I never had an interview with the new Inspector. I had no talk with Allaire. I just did the same as I always did."

"Can you explain how you happened to continue?"

"I did just as I always did," was all the witness would say.

"For whom was it intended?"

"I couldn't swear."

"Did you understand that it went to the successor of Steers?"

"No; I only understood that it went to headquarters."

Sergt. Taylor was excused, while Dr. J. Williston Wright, a consulting surgeon of Gouverneur Hospital, was called to testify as to the condition of John Martin, who was said by Witness Reppenhagen to have received $10,000 of the $15,000 paid by Capt. Creeden for his promotion to a Captaincy.

Dr. Wright said that his patient's left side was paralyzed, and that his life was, to a certain extent, in danger. Martin is unable to move, the doctor said, without the assistance of two or three men.

"Would it endanger his life if he should be examined in his home?" Mr. Goff asked.

"It would," was Dr. Wright's reply.

Then there was a tilt between the lawyer and the physician. The doctor sat on the edge of a chair. In both hands he clutched or swung a cane. His eyes were turned toward the floor, when Mr. Goff snapped:

"You told the subpoena server to-day that this committee might better be laying bricks than doing what it is doing, didn't you?"

"No, I didn't," exclaimed the doctor, looking up quickly and swinging with the cane as a pivot. "I meant the man, not the committee. I was called away from important professional engagements. I had a surgical operation to attend at 2 o'clock."

"What was it?" snapped Mr. Goff.

"That's none of your business," just as sharply snapped the doctor.

"Your patient was sitting behind his bar when a reporter interviewed him," was Mr. Goff's next attack. "He doesn't seem to have been killed by that."

**Physicians to Examine Martin.**

"I don't know anything about that," was the reply. "He might have been carried down there. Two or three men could carry him. It wouldn't be dangerous."

After a little verbal fencing, Mr. Goff, trying to get the doctor to agree to a consultation at Martin's house with a physician appointed by the committee, saw, sitting in a corner, Dr. O. J. Ward, a consulting surgeon at Gouverneur Hospital. He asked the witness if he would agree to a consultation with his colleague. Dr. Wright very quickly consented, and the two surgeons left for Martin's house.

Sergt. Taylor was then recalled, and Mr. Goff renewed his attempt to find out who took the money from the drawer and who received it at Police Headquarters. After Taylor had said that the envelope containing the money was put in a drawer with reports at which the Inspector had to look, Mr. Goff asked:

"How did you know the money would reach the person for whom it was intended?"

"I swear I never knew after Steers was retired. Inspector McAvoy has a good reputation for honesty, and I don't believe he took it."

Messrs. Saxton and Lexow took the witness in hand and tried to get him to express his ideas as to the disposition of the money.

"I couldn't swear," he said repeatedly, no matter in what form the question was put to him. He understood it went to headquarters, and could not be induced to say whether he thought it went to an Inspector or a Commissioner. He made another declaration as to his faith in the integrity of Inspector McAvoy, and Senator Bradley ejaculated:

"Pshaw! you knew it wasn't the doorman who got it."

Senator Lexow got at the witness then, and asked:

"To whom would you be responsible if the money was not paid?"

Taylor squirmed, declared he would not be responsible to anybody, but was finally induced to say that, but for Inspector McAvoy's reputation for honesty he would expect to be "called down" by him if the money was not paid regularly.

"What Sergeants were in the station with you?" resumed Mr. Goff.

"Sergt. Byrne and Sergt. Reed. Only they, the Captain, and myself had access to the drawer where the money was put."

Mr. Goff ordered that subpoenas be issued for Byrne, Reed, and Allaire, and then warned Taylor that he would forfeit all he had gained by his previous frank admissions if he told a single lie, and then he again pressed the question as to who took the envelope and who, in the belief of the witness, got it. Taylor was becoming nervous and fidgeted. "I can't swear," was his only answer.

"We will trace that envelope if it takes years," said Mr. Goff, and then Mr. Lexow asked:

"Isn't it your understanding that your successor did as you did and took the envelopes to Police Headquarters?"

Again came the answer, "I couldn't swear."

"What did you do with the 20 per cent. you deducted after Allaire became Captain?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Kept it and put the rest in the drawer," was Taylor's answer, and he was then excused until this morning.

**Bribery of Voters Revealed.**

The last two witnesses of the day kept the committee, counsel, and audience laughing through all their testimony, but what they told showed so strongly against ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin that just before adjournment, the committee, at Mr. Goff's request, ordered the stenographer to furnish a copy of their testimony to the District Attorney.

The witnesses were Jacob Klemus of 76 Eldridge Street and Samuel Rothbeck of 75 Eldridge Street.

Klemus testified that Benjamin hired the vacant store at 76 Eldridge Street election day for a place to teach men how to vote. Benjamin hired him and several others, Klemus said, to look out for voters.

"He gave me two-dollar bills five or six times," Klemus continued. "Then, pointing at a man, would say to me, 'Give it to that fellow.' To the man who got $2 Benjamin gave a Democratic paster. The money was paid in a back room."

"I had pasters myself for the Republican ticket, and I gave them to the men Benjamin wanted to vote the Democratic ticket."

"So that," said Mr. Goff, "when ex-Alderman Benjamin paid them for voting the Democratic ticket, you gave them Republican pasters?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How many people were paid?"

"More than a hundred."

Rothbeck said he went into the room early, got a Democratic paster and $2, went out, threw the paster away, and had his breakfast. To continue his story:

"I went back about 7 o'clock and got $2 more and another paster. I didn't vote it. I had a drink, and about half an hour later went back to the store, got $2 more and another paster. Benjamin didn't seem to know me.

"When I got out I met a Republican leader. He gave me a Republican ballot, and I tore up the last one of Benjamin's and voted the straight Republican ticket."

The committee adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

## THE WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

**Capt. Schmittberger and Others to be Arraigned in Court To-day.**

The statement made on Saturday by Policeman Thorne, while under arrest on an indictment for perjury committed at the trial of Capt. Stephenson, has not been submitted to the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury is not "hard at work" on Thorne's "confession," but simply attending to its business. Part of it has been the consideration of testimony relating to police venality in the Fifth Precinct, and so far at least one indictment has been found on which a bench warrant was issued.

The case is one of minor importance, however. In ordinary circumstances it would excite little interest, and now it may be considered as ranking third-class in importance in view of the rumors of wholesale presentments against members of the police force holding high rank.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay has not neglected to test the value of the information given by Thorne. A dozen liquor dealers and other persons who find it prudent to pay for police protection were called yesterday to his office and questioned, and it was admitted that material had been gathered that might result in action by the Grand Jury or furnish corroborating evidence against persons under indictment or to be arrested.

The outcome of Thorne's effort to save himself was not regarded as of great importance, and so far nothing startling has come of it. Said one Assistant District Attorney yesterday:

"Nothing remarkable has yet come of the information Thorne gave. The situation is practically the same as it was yesterday."

A visit to the District Attorney's office by Superintendent Byrnes and Francis L. Wellman was regarded as important and ominous, but Col. Fellows was detained at home by sickness, and it was explained that had he been at his office he would have discussed the status of Capt. Schmittberger and others who are to be tried at Police Headquarters and who are to be arraigned to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Police Commissioners having decided not to continue the independent investigation at present, there is no necessity for determining the precedence of the criminal over the department trials.

While it is possible that the star witness, Augusta Thorow, whose testimony cashiered Capt. Doherty and others, may appear at the last moment, it was asserted yesterday that she had continued to baffle efforts to trace her.

Part of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay's work yesterday was going over the testimony in the cases of the indicted members of the police force who are to be arraigned to-day.

Policeman Thorne will not be among them, as his case was withdrawn from the calendar yesterday by Mr. Lindsay.

## WILL NOT DISTURB CAPT. CREEDEN

**Commissioners Consult Mr. Lexow—No Retirement for Capt. Reilly.**

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, President Martin made the following announcement:

"I wish to inform the board that Commissioner Murray and I this morning had an interview with Chairman Lexow of the Senate investigating committee, in regard to the case of Capt. Creeden, who was suspended by this board and afterward reinstated at the request of the committee.

"Mr. Lexow stated that the testimony given by Creeden before the committee was privileged, and that the Board of Police Commissioners had no right to use the testimony to the injury of the Captain at this time. Chairman Lexow also stated that he would confer with his associates concerning the matter, and advise the board later on."

In view of this statement, nothing will be done concerning Capt. Creeden for the present.

The board was officially notified that charges of bribery and corruption had been made by Superintendent Byrnes against Captains Martens and Schmittberger, Sergeant William O'Toole, Detective Sergeant Frink, Patrolman Mulcahy, and Ordinance Men Townsend, O'Reilly, and Hickey. The Commissioners decided not to try the accused for the present, as several are under indictment on criminal charges.

Chief Surgeon Cook made a report to the Commissioners on the physical condition of Capt. Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who has asked to be retired on half pay. Capt. Reilly has been twenty-eight years on the force, and claims to be physically disqualified from performing further active duty. Dr. Cook reported that Reilly is subject to rheumatism, but is not physically disabled. The Captain will have to stay on the force unless the courts compel the board to retire him.

The trial of Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who is charged with failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct, has been set for to-morrow. It is possible that the trial may be adjourned.

**Ducey Again a Listener.**

If the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey and Archbishop Corrigan came to an understanding when the Archbishop made his official visit to St. Leo's Parish Monday it resulted in a victory for the priest, or else, Father Ducey is still disobedient to canonical admonition.

He smilingly pushed himself through the crowd at the Lexow committee session about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, took a seat just below the bench, and listened intently to the confession of Sergt. John J. Taylor. About 5 o'clock he made his way to Mr. Goff, shook hands, whispered in his ear, and then moved over to where Dr. Parkhurst was sitting.

The two shook hands, said not a word, and the priest left the courtroom.

**Fined for Obstructing Sidewalks.**

A number of merchants in the First Judicial District were fined in the court at Chambers and Centre Streets yesterday for violating city ordinances relating to sidewalk obstructions. Most of those fined had been complained of before. Several new offenders were merely warned.

## THE DOUBLE MURDER IN BUSTI

Officers More in the Dark Than Ever Regarding the Mystery—Large Rewards for the Murderer.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The murder of the two lone women, Mrs. Winslow Shearman and Mrs. Cynthia Davis, near this city, last Saturday afternoon, continues to grow in mystery. A hundred rumors or clues have been investigated and exploded by the local officers, who are more in the dark to-day than ever before.

Later developments confirm the report that several hundred dollars were hidden in the house at the time of the murder, but Mr. Shearman, the husband of the oldest murdered woman, insists that it was not stolen. He refuses to confirm the statement, however, by showing the money to the officers.

To-day Sheriff Jenner offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer. This was supplemented by another reward of $1,000 by the Shearman family, and still another of $1,000 by the citizens of the town of Busti, where the murder occurred.

## EDITOR OVERTON IS NOW "THE DOMINIE"

**He Is Going to Lead His Fellow-Sinners into the Right Path.**

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 18.—Ex-Judge Winfield Scott Overton is probably known by everybody who has lived for any length of time on Long Island, and these acquaintances will be astonished to learn that he has decided to get out of the old rut in which in his journalistic career he has been for many years—"running a paper for fun," as he called it—and do something for the good of his soul.

The "Judge" took his first step in this direction when he entered his office this morning. Taking a Bible from his coat pocket, he wrote for his next issue: "A Sinner's Christmas Sermon."

He was so pleased with his first attempt that he mounted his desk and preached the discourse to a congregation of about twenty-five friends whom he had gathered from the street. As they entered the office to listen to the sermon they all complied with Mr. Overton's request that they remove their hats. All listened attentively.

Mr. Overton said a Christian (Evangelist Davidson) having failed to convert the village people, he thought it high time that a sinner should undertake to preach the Gospel to his fellow-men and endeavor to show them the path they should follow. He referred to the clergymen of the village as shepherds who neglected their flocks. Editor Overton says that this sermon is the first of a series. He is now called "The Dominie" by his friends.

## HUGO SCHMIDT DECLARES HE WAS ROBBED

**Drew Money from the Bank, Drank Whisky, and Was Attacked.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 18.—Ex-Alderman Hugo Schmidt of 311 Moore Street, this city, claims that he was attacked by three highwaymen and robbed of $550 at 1:40 o'clock this morning, while walking along Skillman Avenue, on his way home. The robbery, he says, occurred within 300 feet of the tracks of the North Shore Division of the Long Island Railroad. A swollen and discolored face bears out his statement that he was attacked.

He says that he drew the money from a bank, drank considerable whisky, and started for his home, which is in a deserted part of the city, known as Sunny Side.

He met three men, one of whom asked him what time it was. He opened his coat to look at his watch, and was knocked down. The three men jumped on him and took the $550, but left his watch and $60 that was in another pocket. Then they ran away.

He reported the robbery to the police, but no arrests have yet been made.

**Charged with Taking Money to Vote.**

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 18.—The Queens County Grand Jury to-day completed its investigation of the alleged use of money at the Democratic County Convention last Fall. Indictments were found against Delegates William Goeller, Jr., and Thomas Holcraft of Jamaica.

The men were arrested to-night and bailed.

The charges against them are that they accepted money to vote for John J. Mitchell, candidate for Sheriff.

**International Copyright of Medical Works.**

*To the Editor of The New-York Times:*

We would like to say something in regard to the working of the International Copyright law in our special line of publication. We were in favor of the law, and always endeavored to do what we could to have something of the kind adopted, because we believed in treating every one, whether he be a foreigner or an American, in the same way. We had carried this rule out for many years, and had suffered in a number of cases by cheap reprints having been issued of the books for which we had paid the foreign author a good price. There have been very few foreign medical authors who have taken advantage of the law, but we think the general effect has been good, and has certainly led to a much better feeling among the English medical men in regard to editions of their books that are published in this country.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,
Philadelphia, Dec. 14.

## WARD COMMITTEES MEET

Brooklyn Republicans Are Hot for Coming Patronage.

AN EXPECTED ROW WAS AVOIDED

**Names of Those Who Will Probably Constitute the Executive Committee—Blair's Re-election Considered Doubtful.**

The Brooklyn Republican Ward Committees, consisting of delegates elected at the primaries held on Dec. 13, met last night at their ward association rooms and selected from their members representatives on the Republican General and Executive Committees.

Each ward will send one man to the Executive Committee and as many men to the General Committee as it may be entitled to under the new table of representation, which is based upon the large Republican vote for Governor-elect Morton.

The General Committee last year consisted of 104 members, but this year, owing to the increased Republican vote, it will have 172 members.

As the Republicans will be in power in all the branches of the State, City, and County Governments on the 1st of January, there has been a great desire manifested by the local leaders to get into the General Committee.

It was expected yesterday morning that there would be many exciting contests for the honors, but with few exceptions peace was effected by means of promises and deals.

It was said last night that the main contest will come when the newly-elected members meet for the purpose of organizing the General Committee, as there are to be several aspirants for its Chairmanship.

Benjamin F. Blair, at present Chairman of the committee, has lately gone abroad to remain for the coming four months. He antagonized many influential members of his party by the action which he took during the last campaign, and it is problematical whether his friends will again be able to elect him to the Chairmanship because of his absence and consequent inability to smooth over the rough places.

There are energetic men in the field against him who will oppose him in their own interests until the election is practically determined.

The Chairmanship of the Executive Committee is also considered to be a good thing to hold just at this particular time, and a three-cornered battle royal for that will be waged with Charles M. Newins, William Ryan of Flatbush, and Henry Drisler, Jr., of Flatbush as chief contestants, and the versatile "Jakie" Worth of the city at large, and the Nineteenth Ward in particular, lying low.

Owing to the almost utter impossibility to obtain accurate information last evening it could not be learned who will constitute the Executive Committee, but combining those known to have been elected with those who, in all probability were elected, as the sentiment in their wards all pointed in their favor, the wards will be represented by the following:

First Ward, Theodore B. Willis; Second, John J. Casey; Third, William Sutcliffe; Fourth, Addison W. Hallack; Fifth, William J. Buttling; Sixth, Andrew Jacobs; Seventh, James M. Fuller; Eighth, John J. McGuinness; Ninth, George W. Williamson; Tenth, Jacob Brenner; Eleventh, Jacob Schlusser; Twelfth, J. J. Daly; Thirteenth, Charles Small; Fourteenth, Herman A. Wagner; Fifteenth, Robert M. Johnston; Sixteenth, H. M. Schonenberg; Seventeenth, Thomas Faulks; Eighteenth, Frank G. Williams; Nineteenth, Jacob Worth; Twentieth, Dr. Robb; Twenty-first, Frederick Schroeder; Twenty-second, Robert Morgan, Jr.; Twenty-third, Capt. Frank Elliott; Twenty-fourth, Henry Drisler, Jr.; Twenty-fifth, Robert A. Sharkey; Twenty-sixth, Alderman Clark or Israel Fischer; Twenty-seventh, Charles J. Haubert; Twenty-eighth, John Tennant or William Booth; Twenty-ninth, William Ryan; Thirtieth, Robert B. Sedgwick, and Thirty-first, W. J. Gilkinson. Flatlands will send Judge Matthews.

The contests at the late primaries and the manner in which some of them were disposed of, by which many persons claim to have been disfranchised, may lead to appeals from the decisions of the Ward Committees to the General Committee, in which event some new primary elections may be ordered. The General Committee can afford to be generous in all cases where there is a shadow of a doubt, and it undoubtedly will be, as there is no contention near at hand, except in the matter of a distribution of patronage. It is a case of patronage versus patronage, with nearly all the Republicans in the city directly interested.

## DID AGE MAKE THE ANTITOXINE IMPURE?

**Mr. Laird Had a Rush After Taking It, but Is Getting Better.**

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Alexander Laird of Glenwood Avenue was stricken with diphtheria about a week ago, after three of his children had died of the disease. As the case was a serious one and as he did not improve under ordinary treatment, Dr. J. L. Porteous, his physician, sent to a private concern in New-York for some antitoxine. Shortly after it was administered Mr. Laird was attacked with a rash. It had the same effect on Mrs. Laird, who took some of the antitoxine as a preventive. It is understood, however, that Mr. Laird is much better and will recover.

Mr. Laird is an agent of the New-York branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, having an office at 16 Exchange Place.

**The Real Aborigines.**

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Maine Historical Magazine this month devotes some space to an investigation as to which was the earliest Indian tribe in Maine, the testimony being practically unanimous in favor of the Abenaquis, otherwise known as Abenakies, Abenaques, Abenakis, or Abnaki, Abenaquis being the French and Abenaki the English of the same name. Father Eugene Vetromile, for years a Catholic priest at Oldtown and a man learned in Indian languages, says the Abnakis never acknowledged any ancestral tribe, which is a proof of their antiquity. The word means "People of the East," and is sometimes spelled "Nabanki," meaning "Our ancestors of the East." All the tribes in Maine, New-Hampshire, and Nova Scotia are believed to have belonged to this greater tribe.


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## OLD SOLDIERS DINE AND TALK

*ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SURVIVORS OF ELEVENTH CORPS.*

**Carl Schurz Meets a Long-Lost Protege—Col. Hamlin Says the Corps Has Been Maligned.**

The fifth annual dinner of the Association of the Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, which was held at Morello's last night, was attended by a number of veterans, who wore the crescent corps badge on their lapels.

The battle of life has scattered the survivors more than did the charge of the "great flanker" at Chancellorsville, and those who attended the reunion last night came from widely divergent points. Ohio sent the largest contingent, and Maine, Connecticut, New-York, and other States were represented.

A pleasant incident of the affair was a meeting between Carl Schurz and a former private of the Forty-fifth New-York. The latter's name is Peter Schlilowsky. The two had not met since Schurz interceded with President Lincoln for a pardon for Schlilowsky, whom Hooker had ordered to be shot as a deserter. Schlilowsky was then but eighteen years old. His regiment was making a forced march to Chancellorsville, and the young private, who should have been in the hospital instead of on the march, fell out of the ranks, unable to stagger on any longer. The regiment marched on, and a few hours later the young man was placed under arrest, tried by a drumhead court-martial on a charge of desertion, and ordered to be shot.

Schurz interceded, gained a reprieve, and after the battle of Chancellorsville obtained a pardon from President Lincoln. Schlilowsky has long been anxious to meet and thank his benefactor, but never had an opportunity to do so before last night. Schurz instantly recognized him.

Gen. Di Cesnola was the first speaker of the evening. Apropos of the dinner from which he had just arisen, he told of some war-time collations, some of which were disposed of under more exciting circumstances.

Gen. Schurz, in a brief address, said that no war in history had been so perfect as the civil war in America. It was waged, he said, to restore the Union, and that, he added, had been so thoroughly accomplished that now there exists no more ill feeling between the North and the South than is cherished by rival football teams.

Col. C. A. Hamlin of Bangor, Me., who was serving with the Eleventh Army Corps when it was routed at Chancellorsville by Jackson's onslaught, had a new version of that disaster. The Eleventh Corps, he thought, had been unjustly censured for its conduct on that field.

"The investigations," the speaker said, "clearly prove or seem to prove, that the disastrous results of the battle of Chancellorsville cannot be justly ascribed to the want of vigilance and soldierly conduct on the part of the rank and file of the Eleventh Corps. And the members of the corps earnestly ask for the closest scrutiny of the events of that day as they actually occurred, and they only seek that plain justice which impartial soldiers willingly accord to each other.

"Furthermore, we may say that these unjust imputations and imprecations which have been scattered far and wide over the land for the last thirty years, blighting the honor and embittering the lives of 10,000 American citizens, ought to have been righted long ago, and would have been if the War Department had ordered an impartial investigation, which was earnestly asked for by some of the officers of the Eleventh Corps.

"All the resistance Jackson's corps met with worthy of the name of resistance was by the men of the Eleventh Corps, who were attacked in the rear by vastly superior numbers, and who resisted Jackson's advance without receiving aid from the reserves, two miles in the rear. Analysis shows that no other body of troops of equal number could have held the flanked positions much longer and have escaped destruction. Furthermore, it appears that this resistance retarded Jackson an hour and a half, and cost the Eleventh Corps quite 1,500 men in killed and wounded, or about 500 more than the British lost at Bunker Hill. The attack commenced at 5:30 P. M., and Bushbec's line retreated at 7 or 7:15, and then Jackson ordered his tired columns to halt at and around the Dowdall tavern. The statement that Berry's infantry and Pleasanton's guns halted Jackson is erroneous, for no line of battle of Jackson's men during that night approached within 800 or 1,000 yards of Berry, with dense woods intervening."

Among those present were Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Charles W. Santelle, Gen. John T. Lockman, Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Thomas L. James, Gen. Orland Smith, Gen. F. W. Osborn, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Col. William Beidleman, Capt. Francis Irsch, Capt. A. B. Searles, Capt. L. M. Jewett, Capt. C. A. Paddock, Baron Otto von Fritsch, Capt. Justrow Alexander, Capt. J. T. Leubuscher, and Capt. F. Werneck.

**Foglia Says His Wife Shot Herself.**

Bernardi Foglia, the Italian who was arrested in Natchez, Miss., charged with the murder of his pretty wife, Primativa, in this city on Nov. 19 last, reached New-York last night in the custody of Detective Sergt. Formoso. He was taken to Police Headquarters. He will be arraigned before Coroner Schultze to-day.

Folgia claims that his wife committed suicide. He told Formoso that on Nov. 19 he said to his wife that he had been to the house of Carabiniera, an Italian woman. His wife, he said, was jealous of her and went into a bedroom and took a revolver out of a drawer. She called to him, but before he could prevent her she shot herself through the head. He ran away because he was scared.

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## A PROTEST TO HUMANITY

Meeting in Chickering Hall to Condemn the Armenian Massacre.

PROMINENT MEN MAKE ADDRESSES

**Vigorous Resolutions Adopted, a Copy of Which Will Be Sent to the Authorities in Washington.**

A mass meeting was held at Chickering Hall last night to protest against the recent massacre of Armenian Christians by the Kurds and Turkish troops at Sassoun, and to call upon the United States Government to take measures to suppress the civil and religious persecution of Christians by the Turkish Government.

In the audience were many women and a number of Armenians resident in this city.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided, and on the platform were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Lysander Dickerman, the Rev. E. M. Bliss of Constantinople, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of the Roberts College, at Constantinople; J. Augustus Johnson, the Rev. W. C. Ward, S. Victor Constant, and Col. A. S. Bacon.

Gen. Swayne, in opening the proceedings, said that they had met for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of horror which the terrible outrages reported from Sassoun and engendered in all humane hearts. It was proposed to make a reasonable endeavor for the suppression of these outrages, which have disgraced humanity and which had their origin in the hatred of Christianity.

Dr. William C. Ward, editor of The Independent, said:

"We stand here to protest against one of the most horrible atrocities that has been known in modern history. It is one of a series of outrages that have made bloody history in this century, and the Government which is responsible for permitting it is likewise responsible for many others in the past.

"We know little of Sassoun, because of its inaccessibility, and that is the reason the facts are coming to us so slowly. The facts already known are almost incredible, but the Governments of Europe have accepted them, and, therefore, we have no longer reason to doubt.

"The Turkish Government rewarded the murderers with decorations and praise. This is something that cannot be forgiven or condoned by any pretense or excuse or denial. An honest Government in Turkey is hopeless.

"The United States must do its part in keeping up the civilization of the world. The Signatory powers have taken the responsibility, and they must be compelled to act by the conscience of the world. Our country must do its share in awakening this conscience. Our Government must insist, first, upon getting the facts of these outrages, and then we should insist that the Signatory powers shall interfere and say to Turkey that these outrages must end."

The Rev. Lysander Dickerman read letters from Gov. Flower, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter, President Seth Low of Columbia College, John W. Goff, and the Rev. Dr. MacArthur regretting their inability to be present.

J. Augustus Johnson, who was United States Consul at Beyroot, Syria, during the massacres of 1860, gave a thrilling description of the scenes which he witnessed at that time. He said that he did not believe the Sultan ordered the massacres at Sassoun, but he was surrounded by intriguers, who were responsible for the outrages. If the United States Government could not intervene, public opinion could be aroused so as to compel the British Government to interfere and prevent a recurrence of the atrocities.

Armenia, he said, should be placed under the rule of a Governor General, to be selected by the Governments of Europe, or it should be made an autonomous power, under a European protectorate.

Dr. John Hall said that he was in full sympathy with the people whose sufferings had been brought to their notice. They were not the sufferings of a mere handful of people, but there were 2,500,000 of these Armenians under the sway of Turkey. Their call for help must not be silenced by the etiquette of international law.

The resolutions which follow were then read:

Whereas, It appears in most trustworthy reports from various sources that twenty-five or more towns and villages of Armenia have been recently sacked and destroyed by Turkish troops, and, still further, that several thousand innocent men, women, and children of Sassoun have been slaughtered in cold blood, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, extend our warmest sympathy to the Christian people of Armenia, who have again and again been plundered, violated, and killed for their religious faith, with no prospect of redress or of any cessation of the outrages to which they are subject under Turkish rule except through the intervention of the great Christian powers.

Whereas, Such wholesale and outrageous cruelties have been repeatedly inflicted upon unoffending people, with the knowledge and consent of the Turkish Government; and

Whereas, In the Berlin treaty of 1878, the Sublime Porte promised to protect, "without delay," its Armenian subjects from the rapacity of Circassians and Kurds, and bound itself to fulfill this solemn promise under the superintendence of the Powers; and

Whereas, England has the authority and power to insist that Turkey shall protect the lives and property of the Armenians, and her honor is pledged before the whole world to do so; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin to enforce without further delay the provisions of the Sixty-first Article of said treaty, and we call particularly upon the British Government to fulfill the obligations which it further assumed by the Cyprus Convention.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our Government to take, in the name of our common humanity, all the measures consistent with our foreign policy, in order to suppress the civil and religious persecution, for which the Turkish Government is responsible, and that we urge immediate and effective consideration of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, with the request that the same be communicated, through the Department of State, to the representatives of the signatory powers.

After addresses by the Rev. E. M. Bliss and Col. A. S. Bacon, the resolutions were adopted without dissent.

During the proceedings Miss Florence de Vere Boese sang two songs in Armenian.

**Hunger Made Him Steal, He Says.**

Edward Ward, fifteen years old, of Hazleton Penn., snatched a pocketbook from the hands of Jane Lewis, as she was standing at Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, about 10 o'clock last night. The pocketbook contained $4 in cash and a check for $20. Ward attempted to run away, but he was caught and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He said he had been unable to secure employment, and he stole the pocketbook to get money to satisfy his hunger.

**Charged with Train Wrecking.**

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—David Cary, a young man of Sheffield, was arrested last night for an alleged effort to derail the Wilson Point freight train by changing a switch near that station that same evening. Cary gave $500 bond for his appearance to-morrow.

**Killed While Blasting.**

John McGuire of 1,629 Fox Street, while aiding in blasting for Contractor Michael Leahy at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue yesterday, was hit on the head by a rock. His skull was fractured and he died soon after reaching the Harlem Hospital.

CHRISTMAS DINNER WINE.

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SOLE AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.

## FOR A BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Act to be Submitted To-day by the Commission Which Investigated the Reeent Labor Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Wright and Kernan, two of the Commissioners appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the recent labor troubles in Chicago, have, after several conferences with Congressmen Erdman, Springer, and McGann, prepared an arbitration bill which is entitled "A bill Concerning Carriers Engaged in Inter-State Commerce and their Employes," which will be introduced in the House to-morrow.

Under the act a commission of five is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to be called the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission that a strike or controversy between those subject to the act is threatened or has occurred, it shall be its duty, as soon as practicable, to put itself in communication with both parties, and endeavor, by mediation and conciliation, to effect a settlement. Likewise, upon the request of employes or incorporations, as well as of its own volition, it may make an investigation.

During the pendency of any arbitration, it is not lawful for an employer to discharge an employe, nor for such employe or associations to aid or abet strikes, nor to quit employment, without thirty days' notice. The violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor. In Section 13, the incorporation of employes is encouraged, and Chapter 567, United States Statutes, 1885-6, is enlarged so as to provide that the Constitution and by-laws of such association shall contain a provision that membership shall cease by participating in schemes of violence, strikes, &c., and that the members shall not be personally liable for any acts, debts, or obligations of the organization.

Whenever the receivers appointed by the Federal courts are in the control of a railroad, the employes shall have the right to be heard in the court upon all questions affecting the terms of their employment, and no reduction of wages shall be made by the receiver without the authority of the court after due notice.

It is further made a misdemeanor for any officer or employer to require employes to enter into an agreement not to become a member of a labor organization, or to threaten an employe with loss of employment or discrimination because of such membership, or to require such employe to become a member of a beneficial organization.

### *OBITUARY NOTES.*

—Gen. E. S. Dennis died Monday at Carlyle, Ill., aged eighty-two years. Gen. Dennis was born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1812. He spent his youth on Long Island. He went to Illinois in 1836. He served two terms in the lower house and two terms in the Senate of Illinois. He was United States Marshal of the State of Kansas under President Pierce. He enlisted with the Union forces in the war of the rebellion, joining the Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, of which he was made Lieutenant Colonel, afterward Colonel. For bravery in the battle of Brittian's Lane, Miss., he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General. At the close of the war he was made a brevet Major General. He lived many years at Tallulah, Miss., where he was Judge of the Court of Sessions.

—Addison C. Miller, Treasurer and Vice President of the Utica Savings Bank, died at Utica yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Miller was sixty-three years of age. He had been identified with many of the industrial enterprises of the City of Utica. To his efforts are due the adoption of many laws for the government of savings banks.

—Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., member of Parliament for the Evesham Division of Worcestershire, died in Pershore, England, last evening. He was about to address a meeting of electors, when he was stricken with apoplexy in the anteroom of the meeting hall. He was a progressive Conservative.

—William A. Leveland, one of the pioneers of Colorado, died in Denver Monday, aged sixty-eight years. He was a native of Massachusetts. He served in the Mexican war, and then joined Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. In 1878 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado.

—Major Sprigg Harwood, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, Md., continuously since 1867, died Monday. He was eighty-six years old. Almost simultaneously with the death of Major Harwood, his grandnephew, J. Harwood Iglehart, died of congestion of the lungs.

—Dr. A. B. Smith, proprietor of the Hygienic Institute, died yesterday at Geneva, N. Y., aged seventy-five years. Dr. Smith was a graduate from Lima College and from the old Geneva Medical Institute.

—Ex-Associate Judge Daniel Buskirk died at his home, in Princetown, Penn., Monday, aged seventy-nine years. He had held various offices in the county.

—Judge William H. Cather died at his residence, in Quincy, Ill., Sunday night. He was eighty-two years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania.

**Charles G. Wilson Seriously Ill.**

Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health and of the Consolidated Exchange, is seriously ill at his apartments in the Chelsea, in Twenty-third Street. He underwent an operation Saturday, which was followed by a congestive chill.

For a time his condition seemed alarming, but yesterday afternoon a message from the Chelsea to the Consolidated Exchange reported that his physician did not regard it as critical.

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## A DEFEAT FOR MR. PLATT

Mr. Brookfield's Friends Win in the Republican Conventions.

ELECTION DISTRICT PLAN INDORSED

**Many Delegates Instructed to Vote for the County Chairman's Re-election—Old Leaders Returned.**

Thirty Republican conventions, one in each Assembly District, were held last night in this city to elect members of the new County Committee.

The result was the election of a substantial majority of the supporters of William Brookfield for the Chairmanship of that organization.

Under the election-district system it was made apparent that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt could not step forward and assume the ownership of the County Committee. Mr. Platt's men were unable to control the delegates, and the result last night was a defeat for them.

The leaders could not determine last night just how many of the delegates were Brookfield men, because in some districts new men were elected, and they were not instructed.

In many districts the delegates were instructed, and in two or three where no man was named the members were directed by resolution to vote for the continuance of the election-district system. The battle on this issue was general all over the city, and, in spite of what Mr. Platt has said against it, the system was indorsed last night.

The fight was made for and against William Brookfield, for Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Brookfield and his friends did not regard it so much a personal contest as a question of the continuance of the present election-district system of organizing the party.

As the Brookfield men understood it, the contest was simply an attempt on the part of some of the old leaders, notably Fred S. Gibbs, Jacob M. Patterson, and Cornelius Van Cott, to secure control of the organization. They have no especial love for the present system, and they are warm supporters of Thomas C. Platt.

To that extent it was Mr. Platt against the present system, which resulted in a defeat for Mr. Platt.

In the First District the Healey faction was victorious, and Martin H. Healey, who was defeated after a contest last year, heads the delegation. The three delegates were instructed for Brookfield.

There was a bolt in the Second District Convention, because Thomas Wisker was chosen Chairman. About twenty of the delegates left the hall. They had favored "Joe" Levinson, "Gus" Scarboro, Daniel Isola, and William Michael as delegates. The opposition ticket, which was victorious, was solid for Brookfield.

Police Commissioner Charles F. Murray was on hand to direct personally the Anti-Brookfield sentiment in the Third District. Being an officeholder, Mr. Murray is not eligible to membership in the County Committee, but he succeeded in sending a solid anti-Brookfield delegation. Joseph Gallo is the only one of the present members of the committee who was re-elected.

There was a contest in the Ninth District between the Brookfield and anti-Brookfield men, headed, respectively, by John W. Jacobus and George B. Deane. The Deane ticket won. The candidates for seats in the County Committee on the Brookfield ticket were John W. Jacobus, E. M. Fisher, T. K. Tuthill, and William H. Hausner.

Cornelius N. Bliss heads the delegation from the Eleventh District, in place of Col. George Bliss, who is abroad. Frank D. Pavey moved that the delegation of six be instructed for Brookfield, and Mr. Bliss made the seconding speech. None of the present members of the committee were returned from this district.

In the Twentieth District the delegates were instructed for no candidate for Chairman, but were instructed to support the election-district system of the organization.

In the Twenty-first, Charles Stewart Smith, Frederick H. Hatch, Richard D. Alliger, and Charles F. Butler, all Brookfield men, were candidates, but were defeated. William Brookfield himself headed the ticket, and received the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to support Mr. Brookfield for the Chairmanship.

In the Twenty-third District, where the contest has been hottest, there was a large and lively convention, and the results were not known till after midnight.

In the districts heard from delegates were elected as follows:

First District—Martin H. Healy, David C. Collins, Henry Osborne. For Brookfield.
Second District—Simon Gavin, William H. Kilboy, Charles Comisky, Thomas Geary. For Brookfield.
Third District—Joseph Gallo, Israel Ellis, Andrew J. McGivney, Henry E. Bergman. Anti-Brookfield.
Fourth District—John J. Collins, William Grossman, Patrick J. O'Brien. For Brookfield.
Fifth District—John Simpson, Adam Gernand, Rudolph Mass, Max Gross. For Brookfield.
Sixth District—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, Frank Snyder, Jacob Katzenstein, Conrad Kissermann. The delegates were not instructed.
Seventh District—Jacob M. Patterson, Henry C. Botty, Charles Schwick, Louis C. May, Frederick Placcus, Jr., Henry Schmid. The delegates were not instructed.
Eighth District—Cornelius Van Cott, John D. Lawson, Robert A. Corregan, Lucus L. Van Allen, Fred Haldy, Edward Lauterbach. Anti-Brookfield.
Ninth District—George B. Deane, Franklin B. Miller, John McKeever, Patrick H. Scott, Hamilton Williams, Jeremiah Pangburn. Anti-Brookfield.
Tenth District—S. J. Drummond, W. F. Seering, G. L. Haas, Herman Hausmann, George Feldtman. For Brookfield.
Eleventh District—Cornelius N. Bliss, J. C. O'Connor, M. J. McCann, John Sabine Smith, Caleb Sims, Howard Carroll. Instructed for Brookfield.
Twelfth District—William Henkel, Frank H. Daly, Terence F. McGowan, George G. Lush. For Brookfield.
Thirteenth District—Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, William L. Turner, Thomas J. Clarke, James T. Duffy. Uninstructed, but probably anti-Brookfield.
Fourteenth District—S. V. R. Cruger, James L. Stewart, Philip F. Smith, and John Hasselberger. For Brookfield.
Fifteenth District—Robert A. Greacen, Samuel Williams, Jacob Fowler, August Wirdolph, James T. Riely. Uninstructed, but thought to be strongly Brookfield.
Sixteenth District—Thomas Eagan, Jacob Kahn, Alexander T. Mason, Smith Pine, Charles C. Schulz. For Brookfield.
Seventeenth District—William J. Mathews, ex-Judge Charles A. Flammer, Daniel M. Robinson, Frederick E. Higgins, and James L. Lowery. For Brookfield.
Eighteenth District—George W. Wanmaker, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Charles E. Mott, and Thomas Humphrey. Doubtful.
Nineteenth District—John Reisenweber, Charles Jas. Page, Charles F. Bruder, John R. Van Wormer, and Edward B. Kenny. For Brookfield.
Twentieth District—J. Alexander, John Tinsley, Alfred C. Nason, Michael McLaughlin. Uninstructed.
Twenty-first District—William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Henry L. Einstein, Thomas J. Callaghan, Thomas F. Wentworth. For Brookfield.
Twenty-second District.—John H. Gunner, Henry Clay Adee, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and John McNally. Doubtful.
Twenty-third District.—Frank Brainard, Abraham Gruber, Frank H. Platt, James S. Lehmaier, George R. Bidwell, William McAdie, Frank C. Langly, Samuel Randall. Six anti-Brookfield; two for Brookfield.
Twenty-fourth District—Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Adolph Reiman, Frank Gunner, Egbert Kroger, James C. Fishard. For Brookfield.
Twenty-fifth District—Dr. Edward J. Palmer, Isaac Newman, Frank Bulkley, Emanuel Lahishiner. For Brookfield.
Twenty-sixth District—M. B. Cohen, Charles E. Lewis, Leroy B. Crane, James M. Doremus, James P. Degnan, Hugh Whorisky, N. E. Frank. For Brookfield.
Twenty-seventh District—C. O. Johnson, Charles W. Briggs, Col. George M. Smith, Robert Nevins, Thomas Crawford, F. A. Zeller, Marcus J. Newman, David Friedsam. For Brookfield.
Twenty-eighth District—Alfred R. Page, Frederick Hulberg, Silas C. Croft, William Kellock, Bryant Willard, George L. Montague. For Brookfield.
Twenty-ninth District—Edward H. Heeley, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Julius, E. Fox, W. H. Erskine, Samuel Tyler, Walter E. Andrews. For Brookfield.
Thirtieth District—William H. Ten Eyck, Charles A. Berrian, Charles M. Hammond, Samuel W. McMillian, George W. Stephens. For Brookfield.

In the Tenth District there was long delay over the selection of officers, and it was midnight before balloting for five members of the County Committee was begun.

In the Twenty-third District Abraham Gruber and Frank H. Platt, a son of the ex-Senator, were among the Platt candidates. Frank Brainerd, a Brookfield man, was elected Chairman of the convention by a vote of 88 to 87. It was afterward found that one district had cast one vote more than its quota. The error was not corrected. The delegates had not been announced at 1:30 o'clock.

## DANCE OF THE TUESDAY EVENING CLASS

**Sherry's Ballroom Filled with Fashionable Young Folk.**

Sherry's large ballroom was well filled with fashionable young folk last evening when Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class, better known as the Tuesday Evening Class, held a meeting. A cotillion was danced.

Among the dancers were Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, Miss Eleanor Erving, Miss Constance Parsons, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Alice Duer, Miss Pansy Gallatin, Miss Bessie Sands, Miss Ethel Davies, Miss Mary Kearny Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Helen de Peyster, Miss Violet White, Miss Ethel Stokes, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Fanny Irving, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Miss Elsie Satterlee, Miss Bessie Screven, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Janet Wilmerding, Miss Annie Stuyvesant, Miss Adele Gardiner, Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Susan Hall, Miss Katherine Beekman, Miss Angelica Crosby, the Misses Neeser, Miss Jacqueline Livingston, Miss Marion de Peyster Cary, and Miss Beatrix Henderson.

Miss Julia Clarkson, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Helen Gallatin, Miss Mackay, Miss May Irwin, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Louisa Roosevelt, Miss Estelle de Peyster, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Anna Rutherfurd Peabody, Miss Ethel Iselin. Thayer Robb, Matthew Astor Wilks, Van Rensselaer Coggswell, Arthur P. Sturgis, Grenville Winthrop, Eben Stevens, Herbert Parsons, Edward Floyd-Jones, Wainwright Parish, Van Rensselaer Erving, Jr. Joseph Delafield, C. King Morrison, Livingston Pell, Albert Fairfax, J. de Courcy Ireland, Ernest Lorillard, Horace Gallatin, Robert A. Gardiner, William G. Rockefeller, Jules Vatable, F. W. Rhinelander, A. V. Z. Post, Pierre Jay, and Alexander Smith, Jr.

**Run Over by a Horse Car.**

Stephen Peori, five years old, son of Michael and Theresa Peori of 330 East Thirty-fourth Street, was run over yesterday afternoon by a street car on the Thirty-fourth Street line. He received a compound fracture of the thigh bone and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he is in a critical condition.

**Hurt While Stopping a Runaway.**

Park Policeman Thompkins was severely bruised while stopping a runaway in the Park last evening. The horses were being driven by A. Watts of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Lenox Avenue. One of the animals was taken with the blind staggers, frightening its mate and causing the runaway.

**Burned in His Little Shanty.**

An oil stove in the little shanty used by William Ballestone as a newstand, at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, exploded last night. The shanty was burned down. Ballestone was badly burned. A big crowd collected about the place, searching for 200 pennies it was thought were in the ruins.

**Annie Clark Is Dead.**

Annie Clark, the young woman who about two weeks ago either fell or jumped upon the elevated track from the Seventy-second Street station just as a train was coming along, and whose legs were so crushed that they had to be amputated, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital.

**Summit's Junior Golf Club.**

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 18.—A number of young people here, twenty-four of whom were present at the first meeting at "Clover Patch," have organized the Junior Golf Club, and appointed a committee, consisting of Newton Adams, Clarence Martin, and Langdon Geer, to select grounds and lay out suitable links. The officers elected are the following: President—Newton Adams; Vice President—Stewart Slossen; Secretary—John Wisner; Treasurer—Clarence Schultz; General Manager—Langdon Geer.

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Fire destroyed Foster & Munger's sash, door, and blind mill, at Twentieth and Brown Streets, to-day. The loss, $12,000 on building and $20,000 on contents, is fully covered by insurance.

**KNABE PIANOS.**

**Holiday Exhibition of New Artistic Styles, combining Highest Development in Musical and Decorative Art.**

**148 Fifth Avenue.**

## DELIVERED TO MEXICO FOR TRIAL

**Geraldo Saiz the First of the Garza Revolutionists to be Extradited.**

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 18.—Geraldo Saiz, Captain in the Garza revolution, who made a raid on San Ignatio two years ago, massacred and burned the Mexican garrison at that place, and escaped to Texas, was to-day delivered to the Mexican authorities by United States Marshal Ware. The delivery was made by the authority of an order issued by Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department, at Washington.

An officer of the Mexican Army took charge of the prisoner and immediately left for New-Laredo, Mexico, where he will be tried and shot. Saiz was arrested last September. His trial took place before United States Commissioner Price, who ordered him held to await the action of the State Department. The charges preferred by the Mexican Government are murder, arson, robbery, and kidnapping. He is the first of the Garza revolutionists ordered extradited.

## THERE NEVER WAS ANY CAUSE FOR ALARM

**Col. Lawton Induced Chief Ignacio to Return to Colorado.**

MONTICELLO, Utah, Dec. 18.—When Col. Lawton of Gen. McCook's staff and Indian Agent Day arrived here from Denver to investigate the reported invasion and threatened outbreak of the Utes from Colorado they had no difficulty in persuading Chief Ignacio to obey the orders to return to the Colorado Reservation. Col. Lawton says that there was never any cause for alarm and that the actions of Gov. West were not warranted by the situation as the Indians were peaceable all the time. He also blames the cowboys. The Ute chief is much incensed against the "Mormon liars."

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**HYPATIA; or, New Foes with an Old Face.**

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## THE GUERNSEY MATERNITY WARD

*A NEW BUILDING OPENED FOR THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.*

**Addresses by the Rev. Drs. Morgan and Thompson and Gen. Howard Carroll—Fair for the Institution.**

The Hahnemann Hospital's new building, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, for mothers and children, was filled with officers of the institution and interested visitors yesterday afternoon and evening, when for the first time its doors were thrown open to the public.

The building was erected in pursuance of an agreement made when the Western Dispensary was consolidated with the hospital in 1892. Of the $68,000 which the building will cost, exclusive of furniture, furnishing, and value of the ground, $38,805.09 belonged to the dispensary. The dispensary was the outcome of the efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, and they have worked earnestly to bring their project to completion. The new building is named in their honor.

On a bronze tablet in the hall is this inscription: "The Egbert Guernsey Maternity and Children's ward of the Hahnemann Hospital. Erected A. D. 1893, in loving recognition of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, through whose long-continued and unselfish efforts this charity has been founded."

The building is perfectly appointed. On each of its three floors are a large ward-room, private rooms, bathrooms, &c. The delivery room is on the second floor, and a children's ward, which was included in the agreement made in the consolidation of dispensary and hospital, is on the lower floor.

The building has windows on four sides and is connected with the hospital proper on the side nearest Sixty-seventh Street.

Four private rooms have been daintily and completely furnished by Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. G. W. Powers, Mrs. J. Neilson Stout, and Mrs. Ralph Trautman, with pretty rugs, draperies, pictures, and bed furnishings. The color tones, given in the order in which the women whose thoughtfulness provided them are named, are pink, white, yellow, and blue. The rooms called forth many expressions of admiration from the visitors.

Mrs. Guernsey's pink room is named for Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress, who has been interested in the work and assisted greatly in raising the funds for its completion. The naming of the room was a surprise to Mrs. Fiske, who did not know of it until yesterday.

Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Powers have each furnished a ward, and the woman of the Hospital Committee hope to raise money enough to complete the furnishing of the building by a sale now being held on the lower floor.

The salesroom was gayly decorated in red and with Christmas greens, and pretty fancy articles of all kinds are exhibited. Substantial refreshments are also served. The sale will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Mrs. Trautman promises purchasers an apron from every State and Territory in the Union, contributed by members of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition.

The regular opening exercises were held last evening. President Hiram Calkins presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. John Thompson and G

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Hamlet.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Road to Ruin. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Back Number.
HARRIGAN'S 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Bob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Romeo and Juliette.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis. Matinée, 2:00.
333 4th AV—The Tiffany Chapel, Tiffany Favrile Glassware.

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## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

| | 1893. | 1894. | | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 28 | 35 | 3:30 P. M. | 30 | 39 |
| 6 A. M. | 26 | 34 | 6 P. M. | 35 | 37 |
| 9 A. M. | 26 | 33 | 9 P. M. | 33 | 35 |
| 12 M. | 30 | 35 | 12 P. M. | 35 | 33 |

Average temperature yesterday.....35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....33½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1894.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

## THE TRINITY TENEMENT HOUSES.

If The Times seems to give considerable prominence just at present to the facts concerning the unfortunate condition into which the tenement houses belonging to Trinity Church have been allowed to fall and to remain, it is not without reason. In the first place, the men responsible for the management of the property of a Christian church may fairly be expected most readily to apply a remedy when an evil is pointed out, and it is the remedy that we are laboring to secure. In the next place, Trinity happens to be by far the largest single owner of unsanitary tenements that has yet been brought to light. Then, if the facts as to Trinity tenements were passed over, and attention called only to those affecting other owners, there would naturally be a suspicion that the great church could escape criticism even when it was merited, and that would most unfavorably affect the public opinion of the city as to the way in which wealth and influence get mixed up with Christianity to the disadvantage of the latter.

Moreover, we have been impelled to go into details in this very disagreeable business because the highly respectable gentlemen who are concerned in the management of Trinity's vast tenement house property have seemed to stand in considerable need of trustworthy information, and not to be in a very promising way to get it for themselves. Some of these gentlemen started out apparently with the impression that the Trinity tenements were all right. When the facts contradicted that assumption, they were convinced that bad tenements were confined to the land leased by the corporation, which had no control of them. A few days' investigation by the reporters of The Times, who are alert, industrious, and faithful men, but whose facilities for a search of this kind are, of course, much inferior to those of the officials of Trinity, showed that this explanation did not explain. It is a fact there are several hundred tenements and buildings belonging to Trinity Church, and a very large, a very discreditable fraction of them is made up of houses that are not in the condition which humanity, decency, and the law of the State require. If the friends and apologists of Trinity were ignorant of these facts, and the officers of Trinity appeared to be ignorant, it was a work of the commonest kindness to bring out the information in a way to justify prompt action.

There was still another reason why The Times has felt called upon to take up this matter—which we are by no means through with—and that was that representatives of Trinity Church having a direct and definite responsibility for the management of its property were possessed by the peculiar delusion that the defects existing in that management were not matters of public concern at all. They have intimated as much in reply to respectful inquiries, and have declared that Trinity would manage its property in its own way. That will depend entirely on whether its own way is the right way, and especially whether it is the way prescribed by law. The Trinity managers are not only ignorant of the conditions attaching to their trust, but they act on that ignorance. During the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 one-third of their houses were complained of to the Board of Health, 199 complaints were made, and in 160 cases, when the Sanitary Inspectors visited the places there had been no abatement of the causes of complaint. In these circumstances The Times felt that it was a duty to the public and a service to the Trinity managers to throw as much light on the whole matter as possible. We saw no other mode of rescuing the managers from the darkness in which they were plunged and enabling them to see their duty.

We venture to hope that sooner or later our benevolence will be rewarded and that the tenement houses of Trinity will become decent and wholesome; that the city will be freed from the peril which such ill-kept places involve to the general health, and that the church will be relieved of the discredit that necessarily comes from the actual condition of things. The Controller of the church is reported already to have said to the health authorities that the repairs required by law shall be made. That is good—or will be when done—so far as it goes. But we are persuaded that when the Controller once drops the scales from his eyes, sees things as they really are, and starts in to do the duty imposed by law, the church will not stop there. Why should it? Surely the officers of the church, when they really think of it, will not be content with the relatively low standard that the law can prescribe and enforce for all owners, small and great. They will study the examples to which we have called their attention of buildings which are not only safe for the health of tenants, but through their cleanliness and light and their inducements to orderly living, are a substantial moral help to all who live in them. Trinity Church ought not to be an ordinary tenement house owner, intent on getting all it can and giving as little as possible. It ought to set an example of practical philanthropy, administering its property as a sacred trust.

## THE BERLINER TELEPHONE PATENT NULL AND VOID.

The Times began in 1887 to direct attention to the scandalous manipulation of the Bell Telephone Company's Berliner application in the Patent Office, to the apparent motive of the Bell Company, and to the value to that company of a long postponement of the issue of a patent upon that application. In the following years The Times repeatedly pointed out the nature and purpose of this abuse of the patent laws, urging that action should be taken to prevent such manipulation of pending applications for patents and that the Patent Office should be subjected to a searching investigation by Congress.

In November, 1891, a patent based upon the application of Berliner was issued. The application had been kept in the Patent Office more than fourteen years, for it had been filed in June, 1877. The force of public opinion opposed to further delay—public opinion caused in large measure by The Times's repeated exposure of the purpose of the delay and of the methods by which the delay had been procured—had become so great that further postponement seemed dangerous. The patent involved something essential to the preservation of the telephone monopoly. The original patents of the Bell Company were to expire in two or three years. It had been designed that delay of the issue of this patent—the application for which had been owned by the Bell Company for a dozen years—should give the monopoly a further lease of power approximating the full term of seventeen years beyond the date of the expiration of the old patents. But the company was constrained to be content with fourteen years.

It was very clear, however, that neither this company nor any other ought to enjoy the privileges given by this patent, not only because of the scandalous manipulation of the application through a period of fourteen years, but also because of the inherent defects of the grant itself. The Times urged that the Government should ask the courts to pronounce the patent null and void.

In February, 1893, the Government brought suit for the annulment of this Berliner patent, the Bell Company, of course, being the defendant. The allegations of the Government were many and of an extraordinary character. We have heretofore shown that they were a most serious indictment of the officers and methods of the Patent Office. The history of the collusive interference proceedings by which some excuse for the long delay had been procured was fully set forth. We shall now allude to only one of the other allegations, namely, the assertion that the patent, as granted, covered an invertion or principle which had not been claimed or described in the original application of Berliner. It was alleged that the claim covering this invention had been inserted three years after the filing of the application, and after the application had become the property of the Bell Telephone Company. A patent in accord with the original application, it is said, would have been of little value to that company, but the added or inserted part gave the issued patent very great value.

A decision in this suit was reached yesterday, when Judge Carpenter of the United States Circuit Court ordered a decree that the patent is null and void. The court does not overlook the history and purpose of the delay of fourteen years, but the main ground of the decision is that the Commissioner of Patents had no power to issue this patent, for the reason that the field had been covered by a patent issued eleven years earlier (Nov. 2, 1880,) to the same applicant. Judge Carpenter says:

"The whole apparatus is shown in the drawings of both patents, and is identically the same in both. The transmitters and the receivers are identical, in form, and differ in function according as they are placed at the transmitting, or at the receiving, end of the telephone wire. It, therefore, appears that one of the functions of the device shown in the patent of 1880, namely, the function of transmitting articulate speech, is identical with the sole object or function of the device covered by the patent of 1891, and that the device for effecting the transmission is identical in both patents. The patent therefore seems to me to be void, and beyond the power of the Commissioner to issue."

That part of the decision which relates to the delay is a severe condemnation of both the practices of the company and the methods of the Patent Office. It is shown that although the issue of the patent was delayed until 1891, "the device covered by the patent had been in public use since 1878" by the Bell Company. "The result of any delay which might take place in the issue of the Berliner patent," says the court, "would evidently be to continue so much longer the practical monopoly of the art of electrical transmission of articulate speech." Having reviewed the history of the proceedings which enabled the company to keep the application pending for more than a dozen years, while it was using the device which it was designed to cover, the court says:

"That the unwarranted delay thus caused was intended by the respondent corporation [the Bell Telephone Company] I can have no doubt. In matters of this consequence, involving the whole business of a company of so large capital and engaged in so large affairs, I cannot doubt that they were fully advised both as to the facts and as to the law; and I think that their acts were so gross as to forbid any inference except that they dishonestly delayed the issue of the patent, taking advantage of the perhaps excusable willingness of the officials of the Patent Office to postpone the decision of a sharply debated question in which a large public interest was involved, on a chance that a decision of the Supreme Court might supersede the necessity for a decision on their part."

We think this decision shows clearly that the Patent Office should be thoroughly overhauled by means of a searching official investigation.

This is not the only patent the issue of which was delayed for many years for the benefit of the Bell Company. After the beginning of this suit there were issued to that company four Edison telephone patents (one on March 7, 1893, and three on May 3, 1893,) upon applications that had been lying in the Patent Office nearly sixteen years. The four applications were filed in 1877, and they became the property of the Bell Company in 1879. The devices which these patents cover had been used by that company since 1878. The patents may be of great value to the company as means by which its monopoly can be prolonged, as it was intended that it should be prolonged by the Berliner patent. We shall refer to these four patents again, and to certain bills affecting them which were introduced at the last session of Congress. It is very desirable that no one should be led to regard the Patent Office as an annex of the Bell Telephone Company's main office.

## GOING HIGHER UP.

It would be a lamentable failure of the Lexow investigation if the whole upshot of it were that certain Captains, Sergeants, and ward men had been engaged in blackmailing the vicious and also the virtuous who were timid as well as virtuous. The conclusion to which the investigation points is that this blackmailing was the inevitable result of a general system, which embraced everybody in the force, including the Commissioners at the head of it; that the blackmailers had first been in their turn the blackmailed; that it was because they had been blackmailed by the Commissioners that they were driven to blackmail on their own account, and that this was also the reason why the Commissioners could not be got to take notice of the most shameful and outrageous practices on the part of their subordinates.

Now, what we require for an exemplary punishment of the chief malefactors and for a real reform of the police force is legal evidence of what everybody believes. To get that evidence is henceforth the real task and problem of the Lexow committee. Thus far it has failed to get it. The nearest approach it has made to this chief end of its being was in eliciting the testimony of Capt. Creeden last week. But this approach was not a performance. Nobody doubts the truthfulness of Creeden's evidence; but it is not direct evidence against anybody but Creeden himself. He proved that he had paid money to one Reppenhagen, who says he paid it to one Martin. It is not proved that it went beyond Martin. If it did not, then Capt. Creeden was a fool, as Commissioner Voorhis told him at the time he was, but still we get "no forrader." Meanwhile, the revelations that the brothel keepers, gamblers, swindlers, and unlawful sellers of liquor are mere agents of the police, who are in reality carrying on these delectable trades, though very sensational and harrowing, are of a very limited usefulness to the people of this city.

In the remaining days before the committee loses the invaluable services of Mr. Goff, it is to be hoped that it may address itself exclusively to the real object of its existence, and try to prove where the money went, that one Police Captain has sworn, and other Police Captains are believed to be able to swear, was paid for promotions. That this evidence is what is most dreaded at Police Headquarters was proved by the hot haste with which the Commissioners assembled to suspend Creeden and "thank God they were rid of a villain." What is most dreaded at Police Headquarters is commonly believed to be what would be most salutary and beneficent for the people of New-York. If the Lexow committee succeeds in supplying it, it will not only have supplied the people of New-York with sensational reading for some months, but will have done them a substantial service.

## THE CURRENCY BILL.

The decision of the House Committee on Rules not to ask the House to dispose of the Currency bill before the holiday recess is plainly a sensible one. It is true, as has been urged, that the subject has been discussed for years, and that about everything is known of it that can be known. But it is not true, as implied in this argument, that there is a general agreement regarding either the actual situation or the causes that have led up to it, or the proper policy for the future. As to the latter point, which is much the most important, it would be absurd to say that the Carlisle bill commands general approval. As the bill now stands, it would be much nearer the truth to say that it encounters general disapproval. Probably a majority of the House are favorable to the end sought in the bill, and that is an important and interesting fact. But there is not even a majority of the Banking and Currency Committee that would support the bill without amendment, nor is there a majority for amending it in any particular way.

The report of the committee amounts to nothing. then, but a parliamentary device to bring the subject matter before the House, and, now that that is done, the House is quite right in taking a reasonable time for discussion and amendment. The minority report against the bill is not a very strong document. It would be stronger if it fully brought out all the sound and authoritative objections made to the bill, and especially to its peculiar methods, before the committee. These will come out in the debate, and they ought to be brought out and carefully considered. At present the bill is acknowledged by its friends to be indefinite on several important points, and these should be made very clear before action is taken. Whether any action at all is taken, the debate will do good, and can hardly be made too thorough.

## THE AMERICA'S CUP.

All newspaper readers who are interested in yachting must have made up their minds by this time how it has come about that the likelihood of a series of races for the cup next season has been turned into an unlikelihood. Certainly the fault has not been on this side of the water. The America's Cup Committee has gone as far as it could reasonably or lawfully go to meet the views of Lord Dunraven. It seems to be forgotten on the other side that the New-York club does not hold the America's Cup according to its own will and pleasure, but holds it only according to the conditions laid down in an instrument which is absolutely binding upon the club, except where its terms confer upon the club a discretion.

The real trouble is that the challenge was not issued earlier. Lord Dunraven says, reasonably enough, that the middle of November is too late for yacht racing, and that it would be the middle of November before a race could be brought about under the conditions imposed by the New-York Yacht Club. But the conditions are not really imposed by the club. They are imposed upon the club by the deed of gift the provisions of which the club is bound to execute. Lord Dunraven and his advisers know what these conditions are as well as anybody else can know them. In fact, they have frequently been brought into collision with them. If British yachtsmen refuse to race for the America's Cup according to the conditions upon which alone the New-York club is intrusted with the custody of it, then it is evident that they cannot race for it at all.

It is all very well, but it is entirely futile, to call these conditions unsportsmanlike. As a matter of fact, American yachtsmen may bear with equanimity this imputation upon the deed of gift, since they have managed to retain the cup thus far. Every British challenger has been beaten, and there are very few to deny that in every case she had been beaten on her merits. It is true that the club was misled twenty years ago into an unfairness when it assumed the right to choose a cup defender according to the weather on the day of the race. But that was not in consequence of the deed of gift, which was not then in existence; and, moreover, it was unnecessary because nobody really doubts that the Sappho could have beaten the Livonia on her merits every day in the week, blow high or blow low.

In so far as the conditions of the races depend upon the will of the New-York club, every effort, it may be repeated, has been made to meet Lord Dunraven's views. But when a challenger requests a modification of the conditions upon which races are to be made and his requests are liable to lead to disscussion, he ought to issue his challenge in time to allow for a reasonable discussion without imperiling the race. The comparatively poor showing made by the Vigilant last season in British waters has emboldened British yachtsmen to challenge once more. If the challenge had been issued promptly at the close of the British yachting season there would have been plenty of time to adjust all the preliminaries, so far as they were adjustable, so as to make sure of a race. If this is no longer possible, the failure will be chargeable not to those who show themselves anxious to make all proper and possible concessions for the sake of a race, but to those who do not raise the issues in time to permit them to be satisfactorily decided.

## THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The American Federation of Labor is made up of the best class of "organized labor" in this country and includes the most intelligently conducted unions. The convention which it has been holding for some days past at Denver is therefore an affair of no small public interest. The meeting of representative workingmen from all parts of the country and from other countries, and the discussion of subjects which intimately concern their common interests and welfare, is pretty sure to advance the cause of judicious management for labor organizations, and judicious management is at present their greatest need.

There have been two incidents of special significance at the Denver convention, one the reception accorded to John Burns, the most prominent of the British delegates, and the other the election of a new President of the Federation in place of Samuel Gompers. Trades unionism in England is in some respects in advance of that in this country, and if Mr. Burns had been a man of sound sense and had had a reasonable estimate of his own importance, he might have exercised a valuable influence in the convention. But he has allowed himself to be carried rather far by Socialistic notions and seems to have been unduly inflated by his election to the British Parliament. At all events, he has been extremely bumptious in his criticism of what he found in this country in labor methods, and nothing less than insulting in his references to the people and institutions of the United States. It is to the credit of the American delegates at Denver that they showed a patriotic resentment of his sneers and asserted their own self-respect.

The election of Mr. McBride as President of the Federation is in the direction of greater moderation and probably of greater intelligence in the conduct of the unions. Mr. Gompers has been at the head of the orpanization during a formative and trying period in its existence, and his course has not been discreditable, but he has not shown any high degree of sagacity and has been too ready to countenance, or, at least, to excuse, the lawless methods and disrespect of public authority. Nothing could be more unwise in a labor leader, and Mr. Gompers has allowed himself to be betrayed into indiscretion by Socialistic tendencies. Mr. McBride is known only as the head of the United Mine Workers and will be chiefly remembered for his attitude toward the miners' strike last Summer. While he sympathized with its purpose and upheld it at the outset, he set himself unequivocally against all resort to violence, and did not hesitate to denounce the lawless performances which compromised the effort to readjust the scale of wages and practically defeated the strike. He has made a reputation for moderation and respect for law and public authority which he will have a conspicuous opportunity to justify. If he shows the clearness of head and calmness of temperament with which he is credited, he may be of great service to the labor organizations of the country.

## THE DIPHTHERIA CURE.

We invite attention to the following statement, published yesterday in a letter signed by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. William H. Park, Dr. John S. Thacher, and Dr. John W. Brannan:

"The only preparations of antitoxine of proved reliability and efficiency which are or have been put on sale in this country are those which have been produced in Europe."

Dr. Prudden is the consulting physician of the Health Department in the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection. Dr. Biggs is the Health Department's Pathologist and Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory, whose report concerning the antitoxine treatment, submitted after his return from Berlin, first brought the subject to the attention of the American public. Dr. Park is the Health Department's Bacteriological Diagnostician and Inspector of Diphtheria, whose work in connection with the Department's system of diagnosis is well known. Drs. Thacher and Brannan are prominent in their profession.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will soon take final action concerning the appropriations for which the Health Department has made application—those which are needed for the maintenance of an establishment for the production of an adequate supply of the blood-serum remedy under the direction of the Department's bacteriologists. The arguments which favor the granting of all that the Department has applied for seem to us to be conclusive. We hope that the full amount will be appropriated, and we are confident that a careful inquiry by the board as to the expediency of such action must insure the appropriations that will equip properly the Department's bacteriological laboratory and its accessories for the important work which has been planned.

Gov. Flower has made an excellent choice in naming Mr. J. Seaver Page as a member of the Greater New-York Commission. In any work he undertakes Mr. Page has energy and ideas in his favor. He is of the younger generation, broad minded, and capable of foreseeing the advantages of consolidation. It is curious that in Brooklyn there is still a show of opposition to the greater city. It is more curious still that the daring efforts of the Supervisors to "count out" the Brooklyn majority for consolidation should have provoked practically no comment across the river.

We remark with pleasure the general agreement that Robert Louis Stevenson was the best hand at story-telling of all the romancers who have written in English speech for many a year. That has long been our opinion—ever since The Times, the first American newspaper to put any of Stevenson's writing before its readers, reprinted one of his stories in 1878. Most of the newspaper writers who have discussed his work confess their liking for his way of writing English. That is encouraging. Robert Louis Stevenson's style was never corrupted by the slang of the law courts, the race track, or the Stock Exchange.

## THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

**By Dorman B. Eaton.**

In my last letter I presented some evidence of the supreme importance of securing the control, at the earliest moment possible, of the vast powers of the Police Board, now being wielded by two Tammanyite and two Plattite Police Commissioners, and of the grave need of seeking this control by methods which will in the least degree be open to effective opposition.

It will be said by many that the best and quickest way to get control of this police power is to speedily remove the present Police Commissioners and put others in their places, and so it would be and should be, if that result be possible by means which can be justified. Let us assume it to be possible to remove the two Tammanyites, Martin and Sheehan, against whom abundant evidence can doubtless be presented. Yet this will take considerable time, as the removal of Commissioner Nichols has proved, (People vs. Nichols, 79, N. Y. Rep., 582.) This case shows that specific charges must be filed and proved, that the offending Commissioners have a right to be heard and give evidence before the Mayor, and that a removal can be made only for causes which the courts will regard as just and reasonable. Let us assume that the Tammanyites can be thus ejected—that they are ejected, in fact. The ominous result is that the two Plattite Commissioners have supreme power.

Upon an attempt to remove the latter, having been only a short time in office, it would very likely happen that no evidence could be found adequate to meet such legal conditions, and consequently a long contest would be certain.

But, it is next said, we will so change the law that no charges of malfeasance need be made, that no opportunity for a defense will be allowed, that a summary and arbitrary removal can be made at the mere pleasure of the Mayor, regardless of the facts whether the subject of his distrust be guilty or not guilty. The objections to this course are (1) that no such law could probably be enacted, and certainly not until after a long debate, by which the movement for reform would be discredited, and in which the champions of the Platt and Tammany factions and probably many Democrats would denounce the advocates of reform and the friends of the Mayor for having resorted to the worst methods of the spoils system. The enemies of a non-partisan municipal system would arraign its friends for having shown, at the outset, such greed and hot haste for office and spoils that they repealed Republican laws in restraint of removals without cause, which even a Tammany Legislature had perfected. (2) If such a measure of summary proscription should be enacted, I must think it would do more damage to the cause of municipal reform—not alone in New-York, but over the whole Union—than two Plattite and two Tammanyite Commissioners could cause in a decade. Such an act would be a relapse toward partisan barbarism and might be entitled an act to facilitate the spoils system by law. It would do much to help Tammany Hall back to power, and would be a welcome precedent for it and every party and faction that may triumph in municipal elections to resort to a universal proscription of its opponents. Tammany and every other desperate and unscrupulous faction would be thus justified in offering, as the spoils of victory, in every municipal election, not merely every Commissionership, but every place in the public service of the city. On the precedents of the municipal reformers and Mayor Strong, Tammany, in every election, could stimulate the zeal of the gamblers, the grog-shop keepers, the bawdy-house keepers, and every class of villains by offering them, in case of victory, their fit share of all the city offices to be emptied by one "clean sweep" under a law made to aid non-partisan rule in cities!

If any one feels sure that Tammany can never again have a majority, I beg to say that a body which in the depths of its infamy and the hour of a city's wrath can command more than 109,000 votes for such a man as Hugh J. Grant, and more than 127,000 for such a ringster and patronage-monger as David B. Hill—as against 124,000 votes for Morton—in this city, will by no man of sense be thought either a dead or a despicable force, and that having twenty years ago been on the first Committee of Seventy, I remember that the confidence in Tammany's eternal death was then as great and foolish as it is now. How unrighteous and dangerous a spirit of proscription has been developed in the frenzy of victory we may see in the demand for the instant removal of every one of the about 4,000 persons on the police force—the innocent and the guilty to be punished alike, as when a merciless General, on capturing a city, slaughters the non-combatants and the women, as well as the soldiers. I think it certain that there are several hundreds of worthy men on the police force in New-York City whose honest fidelity has long kept them at the lowest grade. To now discharge them for the crimes of their corrupt feudal superiors would be an aggravation of injustice as cruel and disgraceful as it would be disastrous. It seems bad enough that these worthy men have long been humiliated and brought under suspicion by the guilt of their superiors, without punishing them for others' crimes.

As a substitute for a policy apparently so liable to lead to defeat as well as to dishonor, I venture to offer the following suggestion: Let the first bill for police reform be in these words: "The Mayor of New-York City is hereby authorized and directed promptly to appoint upon its Police Board three additional Police Commissioners for the respective terms, in the order of their appointment, of four, five, and six years, and whenever any existing Commissioner shall resign, reach the end of his term, or be removed, his place shall not be filled, but all the powers of the board shall belong to the remaining Commissioners. The Police Commission, under this law, shall make investigations, and shall, at the earliest date practicable, and within six months of this date, make to said Mayor a full and thorough report in writing upon the condition of the police force and administration in said department, setting forth existing abuses and defects and their causes, and recommending such improvements in the police law and rules and their enforcement as, in the opinion of such Commissioners and in the opinion of each of them, if they do not agree with each other, are needed, and the reasons for their several recommendations. They shall, so far as practicable, make themselves acquainted with police administration in the best governed cities elsewhere, and the City of New-York shall provide for paying the reasonable expenses of the investigation and report or reports required hereunder."

I do not propose this as a perfect bill, nor do I assume the policy on which it is based to be wholly free from objection, but as the best I can advise; yet, had I not full faith in their wisdom and sufficiency, I would not take this trouble, or bring myself under the criticism I am sure to encounter.

I must think that such a bill can be far more certainly and speedily enacted than a bill providing for summary removals. Under it, police administration would safely go on without interruption; Mayor Strong would surely appoint able Commissioners for their immediate duties, who, in their discharge would become well qualified for those which are to follow. It would be no disadvantage that the report would present diverse theories of police administration.

If any one shall object that these additional Commissioners would involve some additional expense to the city, I beg to say that the objection seems to me trivial, in view of the great difficulties and immense interests involved. If the facility of removing Commissioners is nearly as great as many assume it to be, several of them will soon be off the pay rolls. The term of Mr. Martin, one of the Tammanyite Commissioners, will expire in less than six months—on May 1, 1895, perhaps before his removal could be accomplished. The duty of making the elaborate report needed will involve much labor, and it would be a great advantage to have some experienced Commissioners on the board for a time, while it is being prepared. To enact a general police law, without such investigation and report, would seem to be almost an act of presumption, if not criminal rashness.

If I could wish to add any words to this first reform police law, they would be these: "No Police Commissioners and no police officer or employe under the Police Board shall continue or become a member of any political-partisan club, or a leader, Captain, manager, or electioneering agent of, or for, any political party or faction. Even Tammany Commissioners and Superintendent have condemned policemen for being members of partisan clubs."

In my next letter I shall more fully state the reason for and against the policy I propose.

### Canadian Bank-Note Currency.

The Sound-Currency Committee of the Reform Club has published (52 William Street, price 5 cents,) a pamphlet, entitled "Canadian Bank-Note Currency," by L. Carroll Root, in which a succinct account is given of the principal features of this latest development of a bank-note currency system. To a brief history of earlier Canadian systems and of the circumstances in which the present one was framed, is added a comparison of the operation of the Canadian plan with that of our national banking system. A full account is given of the practice of branch banking, which is so marked a factor in Canadian finance. Full statistics are given upon the more important points. The relations of currency to capital, the extent and nature of the elasticity, or lack of it, attainable under the Canadian and United States systems, respectively, and the peculiar interlocking of the great groups of branch banks, are each illustrated by an effective diagram.

### Struck by a Three-Ton Bowlder.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—While blasting rock at the head of West Nineteenth Street, Weehawken, yesterday Joseph Trainer of 207 Hudson Avenue, West Hoboken, was probably fatally injured by the falling of a three-ton boulder, which struck him, fracturing his skull and mashing one of his legs. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

### Lenox Choral's Private Concert.

The Lenox Choral gave the first private concert of its fourth season at Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. The conductor of the evening was Miss Maud Morgan. The chorus was assisted by the Maud Powell String Quartet. The accompanist was Mrs. Ida Letson-Morgan. There was a large and fashionable audience present.

# INTERVENTION IN CHINA

## Martial Operations in the Vicinity of Shanghai Forbidden.

### ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

**Japan Threatens to Disregard Stipulations that Do Not Hinder the Chinese from Obtaining Ammunition.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is understood that the agreement between England and Russia in regard to the war in the East does not permit any warlike operations in the vicinity of or approaches to Shanghai. This includes prohibition of a hostile fleet passing up either the northern or southern entrance to the Yang-tsé-Kiang River. Japan at first accepted the terms of the agreement, but has recently threatened to disregard them, on the ground that the Shanghai Arsenal is supplying the Chinese with arms.

It is believed that the third Japanese army at Hiroshima is destined for Nanking. The English and Russian Governments have intimated that they would prevent this movement, and the recent assembling of the British fleet under Admiral Freemantle at Chusan and the gathering of the Russian fleet at Che-Foo is thus accounted for. It is understood that England and Russia have decided to fight if necessary to prevent hostilities on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says: "Lieut. Gen. Katsira reports that he attacked and captured Hai-Cheng on the forenoon of Dec. 13. The total numerical strength of the Chinese garrison was 5,000, while the attacking party consisted of only one brigade of 1,500 men, with four guns. The Chinese retreated by two roads toward Liao-Yang. The losses were trifling."

A Central News dispatch from Che-Foo says that great uneasiness continues among the residents of the place, who fear outrages at the hands of Chinese soldiers. Four foreign war ships are now at Che-Foo. A nephew of Col. von Hanneken has left Shanghai to take command of the Chinese troops at Tien-Tsin. A French engineer is constructing forts at Pekin. The remainder of the Chinese transports have been turned over to the protection of the British flag.

The London Times's correspondent in Hiroshima says that foreign correspondents in the Japanese Army who have returned there agree that there were regrettable Japanese excesses at Port Arthur, but that the conduct of the Japanese was excusable, being paralleled in the best European armies. He positively denies that the reporters left the army in disgust. The Japanese civil executive at Port Arthur has issued stringent regulations for the protection of the inhabitants who are returning to their homes. Many are being fed by the Japanese. Admiral Ting was arrested for failing to defend the Port Arthur dockyard.

The Central News correspondent in Tien-Tsin telegraphs:

"Pekin is now under military control. Chinese soldiers are guarding the foreign legations and patrolling the streets. There are sixty military tents around the legations. Taotai Kung, Admiral Ting, the four Generals who commanded at Port Arthur, and Gen. Yeh have been ordered to Pekin for punishment."

### ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

**The Porte, Accused of Deception, Denies Reports as Erroneous.**

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Cologne Gazette urges the powers not to place any reliance upon the promises of Turkey in regard to the situation in Armenia, as it is plain that the Sultan's Government is putting every obstacle possible in the way of the commission, until the setting in of the rigorous Armenian Winter, which may be depended upon to furnish any amount of impediment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Turkish Legation has received the following official telegram:

"Among the erroneous facts published about the Armenian troubles, it has also been said that the Armenian Bishop of Mouch had been arrested. This news also is without the least foundation in fact."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The British, French, and Russian Governments have informed the Porte that they will send delegates to represent them on the commission appointed to investigate the Armenian troubles. The commission will probably sit in Moush. Great Britain's representative will be H. S. Shipley, Vice Consul at Monastir.

The Daily News says that Great Britain, France, and Russia informed the Porte that their delegates would not form part of the commission or join in drawing up the report. It appears that these powers did not ask permission to send delegates. It is rumored that this step precludes joint action by the same powers to secure the execution of reforms in accordance with the Berlin treaty.

An Armenian newspaper in Tiflis says that the news of the appointment of the commission with foreign members has greatly changed the behavior of the Turkish officials toward the Armenians, many of whom have been released from prison. One Kurdish chief has been ordered to Constantinople, and others are kept in check.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Numerous notables have written to Mgr. Khrimian, the Armenian Catholicos, asking him to beg the Russian Government to increase the number of Russia's Consulates in Armenia. Mgr. Khrimian has also been asked to approach Great Britain with the same object."

### THE BANCA ROMANA SCANDALS.

**Senate Committee Absolves, but the Excitement Continues.**

ROME, Dec. 18.—A Senate committee has unanimously reported that the charges in the Giolitti documents are groundless. Giolitti is about to make public in Berlin further allegations against Premier Crispi.

Signor Brin, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Giolitti, has written an open letter attacking the Ministry of Crispi for having caused the prorogation of the Chambers.

It is reported that the Government has finally decided to dissolve Parliament and that the new elections will probably take place in April.

### GEN. GOURKO FIELD MARSHAL.

**Grand Duke Sergius Becomes a Member of the Imperial Council.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—Gen. Gourko, late Governor General of Warsaw, has been raised to the rank of Field Marshal. Gen. Obroutcheff, General of Infantry and member of the Imperial Council, has been decorated with the Order of St. Vladimir of the First Class. The Grand Duke Sergius is to become a member of the Imperial Council, but will retain the office of Governor General of Moscow.

### LATE CAPTAIN OF THE DON JUAN

**American Securities and Bank Notes Found in His Clothing.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The body of Capt. Overgaard of the ship Don Juan, which was wrecked off Lemwig, Denmark, Dec. 6, 1893, was washed ashore Saturday last near the spot where the vessel was wrecked.

The body, which evidently had been buried deeply in the sand, and had been uncovered by the recent storm, was well preserved.

Among the papers found in the clothing was $180,000 in bank notes and American securities, which the authorities are holding for the proper claimants. The Don Juan was on a voyage from New-York to Gothenburg when she was wrecked.

### BRISSON SUCCEEDS BURDEAU.

**Defeat of the Protectionists Led by Meline in the Chamber.**

PARIS, Dec. 18.—M. Henri Brisson (Radical) was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 249 to 213, against Jules Méline.

The election of Henry Brisson is a victory over the extreme Protectionists, of whom Méline is the type. He is fifty-nine years of age, a Deputy for the Department of the

Henri Brisson.

Seine, and he founded, in 1868, the Revue Politique. He was elected in 1869, as a Democrat, to the Legislative Corps. After the revolution of 1870 he was appointed assistant to the Mayor of Paris by the Government of National Defense. He resigned with Arago and Floquet.

Since then he has been a constant defender in the Chamber of Deputies of the colonial policy initiated by Jules Ferry. In 1892 he was Chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, and proposed a plan of reorganization which was not sustained by his colleagues. He tendered his resignation. He was Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1879, re-elected in 1881, elected President in 1885, and President of the Panama investigating committee. He is a Radical Republican in politics, and his public-spirited record is praiseworthy.

### THE DOMINION'S NEW CABINET.

**Arrangements Made in London for Sir John Thompson's Remains.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—All the Ministers of the old Cabinet are now in the city. They were met by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell in his office to-day. The interview lasted until late in the afternoon. It is believed that a new Cabinet is well shaped by this time.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It has been arranged that the cruiser Blenheim, with the body of Sir John Thompson on board, shall leave Portsmouth at noon on Saturday, and it is expected that the voyage to Halifax will be made in nine days. The coffin will be taken to Portsmouth by a special train, leaving Victoria Station Saturday morning. When the body is received on board the Blenheim twenty minute guns will be fired from the ship.

The Queen will send a large wreath, to be placed upon the coffin when it leaves London. The Earl and Countess of Derby will also send wreaths. It is learned that, when Sir Charles Tupper was received by the Queen, her Majesty told him that she had received a telegram from the Prince of Wales expressing deep sympathy and regret at Sir John Thompson's death.

Miss Thompson and Mrs. Sanford and her daughters will sail for New-York on the steamer Majestic to-morrow.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—Sir Donald Smith has cabled a contribution of $5,000 to the fund in aid of Lady Thompson and family.

### FOR A UNION OF CHURCHES.

**Pope Leo Writes an Autograph Letter to the Sultan of Turkey.**

ROME, Dec. 18.—The Pope, through the Patriarch Joussef, has forwarded an autograph letter to the Sultan of Turkey stating the decision of the recent conference and asking the Sultan to favor a union of the Churches.

**Rioting in British Honduras.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—News received here this morning from Belize, in British Honduras, under date of Dec. 14, is to the effect that there has been much rioting in Belize, in consequence of the refusal of the employers to pay the wages demanded by the men. The laborers are principally employed in mahogany and logwood cutting. They had sought an interview with the Governor, complained to his Excellency, and asked him to interfere in their behalf.

The delayed reply of the Governor was that, while he felt much sympathy for the men, he could not interfere between employer and employe. The laborers, exasperated at his reply, congregated in large crowds, and began rioting. They broke into and rifled large stores. No one was seriously hurt, but there were many broken heads and bruised limbs. The mob attacked the police station, having been slightly opposed by the constabulary. The entire city was at its mercy. At this time Capt. MacAllister of the British gunboat Partridge landed a force of marines and stationed them. The riot act was read to the mob, and when a heavy gun had been put in position the violence was checked. Her Majesty's steamer Pelican also landed a force.

**Hungarian Bills Vex the Pope.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Buda-Pesth correspondent of The Daily News says: "It is said that the Pope is extremely vexed at Emperor Francis Joseph for signing Premier Wekerle's new religious laws, and has instructed the Papal Nuncio to protest. It is reported that his Holiness has also written to the Emperor on the subject. Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, is expected to visit Rome shortly to confer with the Pope."

**Legion of Honor Investigation.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that the French Government has ordered the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor to consider the cases referred to by the Socialist Deputy, Rouanet, in the Chamber yesterday, when he demanded that the Legion remove from its rolls the names of all who had been compromised by the Panama and other scandals.

**Officers of the Detroit in Rome.**

ROME, Dec. 18.—United States Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh gave a dinner to-day to the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which brought home the Vatican relics that were exhibited at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago last year. The relics will be received by Mgr. O'Connell of the American College on behalf of the Pope.

**Hovas' Submission Not Evident.**

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The latest cable dispatch from M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Commissioner to Madagascar, received by the way of Port Louis, Mauritius, makes no mention of the proposals from the Hovas to submit to the French ultimatum.

**Cause of R. L. Stevenson's Death.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Auckland to The Star contains additional details of the death of Robert Louis Stevenson. On the evening of Dec. 3 he remarked to his wife that he felt a strange pain in his head. Almost immediately afterward he fell back senseless, and never regained consciousness. He died two hours later. The cause of his death was paralysis of the brain, accompanied by collapse of the lungs. He was buried on Dec. 4. An obelisk will be erected over his grave, which from its great height on Paa Hill, will be a conspicuous landmark from the sea. Mr. Stevenson had recently suffered from exhaustion of the brain, and had been haunted by the fear that his popularity was on the wane.

**Queen Victoria's Eyesight.**

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Truth says that Queen Victoria's eyesight is failing.

**Prussian Landtag Convened.**

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Prussian Landtag has been summoned to assemble on Jan. 8.

### WORKS BY PUVIS DE CHAVANNES

Not since 1887, when M. Durand-Ruel gave an exhibition of the French school of impressionists at the Academy of Design, has there been seen so complete or so comprehensive a collection of the work of the great French decorative painter, Puvis de Chavannes, as is now shown at the new Durand-Ruel Galleries, in Fifth Avenue.

There are some thirty-two examples in oil, pastel, and chalk, all of which are intensely interesting, and many of which are masterpieces, and they comprise a period from 1861 to the present year.

The original studies for the large decoration of "St. Genevieve," painted for the Pantheon in 1877, the Triptych, the Frieze of the Angels, and the Decorative Panel, is the most important group here, and will repay careful study. M. de Chavannes has done nothing better than this, and both in color and in composition it represents him at his best period. To those who have not seen the magnificent original on the walls of the Pantheon in Paris, where it has the added advantage of size and the fitting surroundings of great height and space, these studies may not be so impressive, but no one can fail to be at once delighted with the dignity, the simplicity, and the quiet, reposeful charm of color that permeates the entire canvas. It is complete in every way, and may be studied with much profit by layman and student. Since its original exhibition at the Academy, the public taste in art has materially advanced, and it is certain this time that the painting will receive the appreciation it so richly merits.

Close to the "St. Genevieve" hangs "Autumn," familiar here, not alone by reason of its previous exhibition, but by the excellent Braun photographs frequently shown in the windows of the various dealers. There are three figures of women, in graceful poses, with fruits and flowers, all in a harmony of browns and purples, suggestive of the title, and drawn and painted with delicacy and expression. "War" and "Peace" are much in the same feeling of color, and are original studies for larger decorations that are in the Museum of Amiens. In the "Mower," the painter has shown the happy insouciance of a group of dancing, joyous maidens, regardless of the proximity of Death, the Mower, who lies prone on the grass in their midst. The composition is strong and dramatic, but not in the slightest degree forced. In color it is not so happy as later efforts, and the same may be said of the "Beheading of St. John the Baptist." A pastel, "Marseilles Porte d'Orient," is exquisite, and "La Source," his latest effort, is a fine, noble work, full of strength and vigor, and with superb painting and modeling in the flesh, though the note of purple jars a trifle perhaps. The full, voluptuous womanhood of his principal figure is brought out with remarkable power and the composition is perfect. There are many other pictures and sketches, and some particularly fine studies in red chalk, wherein one may see the infinite pains and elaborate preparation the artist has taken to search the forms and thoroughly acquaint himself with the preliminary work of his compositions.

Mr. Lambert, Mr. Cyrus Lawrence, and Mr. Kingman of this city, and Mr. Johnson of Philadelphia, have loaned pictures, and there are others belonging to the artist and M. Durand-Ruel. The exhibition remains open till Dec. 31.

**Art Notes and Comments.**

—The Newark Daily Advertiser described yesterday the alleged discovery of a painting by Raphael. It had been at Perth Amboy for many years in the lumber room of the Catholic rectory. It was sold by a local auctioneeer to a painter of local fame for $12. It was bought from the latter by a New-Yorker, a picture lover, for $250. It was sold by the latter for $500 to a person whose name "cannot be ascertained, as the transaction is one that brings with it no honor." But "he has been offered $10,000 for the old painting a number of times," and this is not singular, for the work is nothing other than "the long-lost 'Holy Family of Loretto,' painted by Rapahel in 1513." The most convincing explanation given for its apparition at Perth Amboy is that "it was stolen from the studio of George Inness, which was part of the Egglesswood estate," which was once the estate of a wealthy family.

—The third annual exhibition of the National League of Mineral Painters, held at Carnegie Hall, and which closed last Saturday, was very successful and attracted a large attendance. The number of clubs forming the league will, in consequence, be augmented, several new ones being in contemplation. Prizes for 1895 are already offered by the Hon. J. G. Low, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Mr. Charles Volkmar, Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, New-York Society of Ceramic Arts, the Osgood Art School, and others. The parent society, the New-York Society of Ceramic arts, under whose management the exhibition was held, will shortly open its rooms in Carnegie Hall for a continuous exhibition of works by its members.

—The announcement is made in Baltimore that the art collection of the late William T. Walters is to remain intact in that city, where it will be open to the general public upon stated occasions, as it was before the death of Mr. Walters. Arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Walters's son will purchase his sister's interest in the collection, and so become the sole owner, and the Poor Association of Baltimore, which for eleven years has benefited by these exhibitions, will, under the generosity of the new owner, Mr. Henry Walters, continue to receive the admission receipts.

—The Boston Art Students' Association gave an entertainment in Copley Hall last week to which there were invited some 800 guests. There was a performance of a play, "The Fair Persian," given "by order of the Caliph," and the stage was set to represent a Persian interior, with all the participants in gorgeous Oriental costumes. There was scenery by Ross Turner, Abbott Graves, and others, and the festival was an artistic success in every way. Two public performances will be given on the evenings of Dec. 19 and 20.

—The exhibition of the works of Artz, the well-known Dutch painter, at the gallery of Mr. Macbeth, in Fifth Avenue, will continue until the 22d of this month. Considerable interest has been manifested in them, and six examples have been sold.

—At Knoedler's Gallery the pastels by Mr. Champney will remain until Dec. 22. They are highly interesting, and form an instructive history of that branch of art.

Sypher & Co. are daily receiving fresh importations of old silver, Sheffield plate tapestries, choice pieces of furniture, and articles of vertu generally. 246 Fifth Av.—Adv.

### STAVENHAGEN AND GERARDY

**An Interesting Recital by the Two Artists at the Carnegie Music Hall.**

Bernhard Stavenhagen, pianist, and Jean Gerardy, violoncellist, gave the first of two recitals at Carnegie Music Hall last night. The second is to be given to-morrow night, and lovers of music who don't go will miss a genuine treat. The entertainment offered by the two players last night was enjoyable throughout, except in the matter of encore numbers. Mr. Stavenhagen played a little nocturne of his own for one encore. It was written some years ago and is no credit to its composer. Master Gerardy indulged in Gounod's "Ave Maria." After hearing this composition a few hundred times one is compelled to exclaim with Mark Twain's miner, "This thing is growing monotonous." It may be said, also, that omissions in the future of Chopin's E flat nocturne will be welcome. It is about the flimsiest stuff that ever proceeded from the pen of a master, and ought to be buried in the same grave as Beethoven's "Musik zu einem Ritter Ballet."

Mr. Stavenhagen's programme numbers last night were Beethoven's thirty-two variations in C minor, Schumann's "Papillons," two Chopin études, Mendelssohn's C minor scherzo, and Liszt's "Valse Impromptu," "Liebestod" from Wagner's "Tristan" and "Erl König." Mr. Stavenhagen, is, indeed, a most interesting pianist. His performance of the "Papillons," while it was uneven, was a well conceived and careful piece of work. In some parts it was delightful. The finale, for instance, was played exquisitely. The reading of the Beethoven variations was admirable. The Liszt "Valse Impromptu," on the other hand, was deficient in rhythmical clearness, and this was probably due to the pianist's fondness for the "loud" pedal. He succeeded last night in blurring some of his passages. But Mr. Stavenhagen is a very intelligent pianist and will always be heard with pleasure.

Master Gerardy's numbers on the programme were Victor Herbert's dainty suite, the E flat nocturne of Chopin, a brilliant tarantelle by Popper, another Chopin nocturne, and Popper's "Spinnlied." This boy is simply a wonder; not because his mastery of technical difficulties is beyond that of any 'cellist whom we can recall, but because he plays with an intensity of feeling, a breadth of style, a finish and a judgment that would be regarded as remarkable in any player old enough to be his father. He is gifted with a most extraordinary musical organization, for at sixteen he is a consummate artist. He certainly stands in the very front rank of masters of his instrument, if, indeed, he is not the finest 'cellist alive to-day. His cantabile is astounding in its depth of poetic sentiment and the artistic instinct—there seems to be no more appropriate name for it—displayed in his phrasing and nuances is simply amazing. Every one should hear him.

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is at the Holland.

—Charles W. Hackett of Utica is at the Fifth Avenue.

—John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald is at the Plaza.

—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio is at the Metropole.

—Bank Superintendent Charles W. Preston of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and Gardiner G. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., are at the Gilsey.

—Senator Stephen M. White of California, Congressman-elect John Leisenring, and A. J. Cassatt of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd of Rhode Island, and Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Bronx River, Bronx River Cotton Works; damage slight.

8:10 A. M.—49 Orchard Street, Raphael Serel, trimmings; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard, Twenty-second Regiment Armory; damage, $3,000.

4:40 P. M.—403 East Eighty-third Street, Charles Gessler, tenement; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—896 Eleventh Avenue, Redfield Ameta, damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—News stand at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, William Rollestine; damage, $100.

**An effective cure** for corns that gives comfort to the feet is HINDERCORNS. 15 cts. PARKER'S Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

**"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."** A NEW COLLAR.

### DIED.

CADY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Ellen Day, widow of the late Franklin A. Cady, M. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 886 7th Av., on Wednesday, the 19th, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

DOMINICK.—Suddenly, at her residence in this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mary Day Dominick, wife of the late James W. Dominick, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, H. Blanchard Dominick, 14 West 49th St., on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 17, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass.

Funeral on Wednesday.

FISK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 18, Gilbert E. Fisk. Funeral services, Providence, R. I., Thursday, Dec. 20.

HARSTHORNE.—At Newark, N. J., on 17th inst., Eliza Simpson, wife of John Smith Hartshorne.

Funeral services from Central M. E. Church on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HIGBEE.—On Dec. 16, 1894, at the residence of her son-in-law, O. Egerton Schmidt, after a short illness, Angelina Lloyd Higbee, widow of Joseph M. Higbee and daughter of the late John Nelson Lloyd of Lloyd's Neck, in her 79th year.

Funeral services at Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Interment private at Lloyd's Neck. Please omit flowers.

MARTIN.—On Monday, Dec. 17, Millicent Hollister, wife of William R. Martin, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 690 Park Av., Thursday morning, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock.

MELVILLE.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, Lillian Donacion Melville, only daughter of Estelle Melville, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 200 West 57th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1894, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Dec. 17, at his residence, Lakewood, N. J., after a lingering illness, George, youngest son of the late Matthew Morgan of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at Ascension Church, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROSE.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1894, at the residence of her son, George H. Rose, Short Hills, N. J., Elizabeth Rose, aged 66 years, wife of the Rev. Julius D. Rose, Ph. D., deceased.

Funeral services to be held at Christ Church, in Short Hills, on arrival of the 1:30 train from New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19th inst.

ROSS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, 1894, Alexander Martin Ross, son of the late Alexander M. Ross, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Grand Av., Plainfield, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New-York, foot of Liberty St., at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Friday morning.

SWIFT.—At Asheville, N. C., Dec. 18, Ernest Henderson, son of the late Edward H. Swift of this city.

Funeral services at Bennington, Vt., Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACE.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 18, 1894, John Hamilton Wallace, late of N. Y. City, and son of the late Major James S. Wallace.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 88 Maple Av., on Friday, Dec. 21, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the station. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

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Christmas is the season which should especially be made happy for children, and, above all, for the children of the poor. In New-York hundreds of homeless boys and girls but for the Lodging Houses of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY would be sleeping in alleys and cellars, or herding in the dens of thieves and vagabonds. Thousands of others but for our Industrial Schools would be roving the streets, half-clad and hungry, and growing up to be ignorant, vagrant, and criminal.

We desire at this season to make one happy day for these little victims of poverty and misfortune, with presents, clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and the like gifts. We need money and voluntary help to support these Lodging Houses and Schools. Above all we wish to present a HOME to the homeless.

Who will aid us to make Christmas happier for the poor? EVERY DOLLAR HELPS.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 105 East 22d St., New-York City, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be sent to any of the undersigned; if in checks or Post Office orders, made payable to George S. Coe, Treasurer.

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WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our six Lodging Houses 6,349 different boys and girls; 235,393 meals and 187,866 lodgings were supplied. In the twenty-one day and eleven evening schools were 13,307 children, who were taught and partly fed and partly clothed, 759,058 meals being supplied; 2,266 were sent to homes and employment and restored to friends both in the East and the West; 3,974 were aided with food, medicine, &c., through the "Sick Children's Mission"; 5,399 children enjoyed the benefits of the "Summer Home" at Bath, L. I.; 7,404 mothers and sick infants were sent to the "Health Home" at Coney Island. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 38,811.

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# ATHLETES AS MINSTRELS

## New-York Athletic Club Boys Have Their Annual Show.

### SOME OF THE JOKES PERPETRATED.

**A Schoolroom Scene Took the Place of the Old Circle—Good Skating and Pretty Acrobatic Show.**

For their fifth annual minstrel show the members of the New-York Athletic Club broke clear away from all stage traditions last night relating to the old-fashioned minstrel circle, with trimmings of musicians and tassels in the shape of end men. They introduced instead a schoolroom scene.

Charles L. Burnham, the Adonis of the Stock Exchange, was the profesosr in charge of the threescore scholars, and the old-fashioned minstrel first act was given as a school exhibition before a board of school visitors.

It was a rather hilarious lot of urchins that Mr. Burnham had in hand to show off "Al" Camacho, being of course, the most mirth-provoking of the lot, as he always is, whether in public or private. It was he who started the school visitors and amused the crowd that filled the Metropolitan Opera House by asking:

"Professor, do you know why they are going to put Dr. Parkhurst's pictures on all the new postage stamps?"

"I do not, Al; why is it?"

"So that the Democrats can lick him."

When he got this off he was looking at a crowd that filled every seat in the big house, a crowd that was well dressed, many of the ladies in opera costume, and most of the men in evening dress; a crowd that knew Camacho and Burnham and E. M. Semple and I. Bell Brennan and George D. Phillips, or some one or more of the party of entertainers personally, and who were familiar with the names and faces of the rest of the club members that appeared last evening in black faces and in grotesque costumes.

The audience was in sympathy with the boys on the stage, and yet a good, hearty laugh was rarely indulged in, though the club men worked hard and had a stock of new jokes. Possibly the old circle, with the rattle of the bones and tambourines, was missed, and the schoolboy pranks failed to touch the right note to make laughter ring out as it has done in some of the previous entertainments.

George Phillips started the attempts to tickle the risibilities of the well-groomed crowd by asking:

"I say, Professor, can't I tell you that story about 288?"

"No; you can't, George; it would be too gross."

And people looked at those who saw the joke and didn't discover what they were laughing at until Mr. Semper had begun to sing about how "Parthenia took a fancy to a coon." The rattling chorus, sung most cleverly, put people in better humor, and they laughed when Bell Brennan explained that Maxey Moore, the frequent referee at boxing matches, was not in school because "he had an engagement to referee a Sororis tea fight."

The men laughed immoderately when George A. Howmans told the professor that he was going to take his pug dog to a dentist and have his teeth filled with tin, because tin made the best growler. It was a little too deep for the ladies to see the pun.

But the one told about a woman with a shopping appetite seemed to go better. It ran something like this:

"At 5 o'clock she ate a couple of oyster stews, at 6 o'clock she ate several plates of ice cream, at 7 o'clock she ate some broiled lobsters, and at 60 minutes past 7"—

"She ate what?" asked the professor.

"Why, 8 o'clock, of course."

Every one seemed to like Comacho's jokes, as he told them so that the points were not missed. Here are some samples:

"Professor, what's the difference between capital and labor?"

"That's a pretty hard question to answer off hand, Al."

"It's an easy one for me. If I lend you $2 that's capital."

"Yes."

"If I try to get it back it's labor."

"Professor, I've got a friend who can be in two different countries at the same time."

"That's a little strong, Al; it's impossible."

"No, 'tisn't; my friend doesn't lie, and I just got a letter from him, and it reads: 'I'm here in Paris at last, but I'm homesick.'"

"Al, what did your people do with that big fruit crop you raised this year?" asked the Professor.

"Well, we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

E. M. Semple told about his new dog, which he called his chewing-tobacco dog, because he's a Spitz. He was also afflicted with a brother who had "slipped his trolley," and been confined in a lunatic asylum because he had been in the habit of sleeping under a crazy quilt. That happened at the same hotel where Semple put up after he left the Astor House, because he did not like Mrs. Astor's cooking. It was a hotel that advertised to have real hair mattresses on their beds. Semple got put into a room where the mattress was bald-headed.

One of the pupils discovered that the Astor tramp Garvey had as a chum a man with one wooden leg named Smith. He wanted the professor to tell the name of the other leg.

And so the evening passed with many a good joke and story and some excellent singing, in which George H. Wiseman easily carried off the honors by singing "Sweet Fleur de Lis," with a pretty refrain charmingly sung by the male chorus, whose voices blended admirably.

This preceded the story of the woman who had as a first husband a man who made occasional deviations from the path of sobriety. She cremated the first husband, caught a second, and sprinkled the ashes of the first one on the sidewalk to keep the new husband from slipping. The school scene wound up with a burlesque of the Hagenbeck show, in which C. B. Knoblauch was the ringmaster, C. H. Enos, Jr., and C. J. Kintner a pair of trained boxing bears, and Al Camacho and William Haas a pair of mischievous monkeys.

George D. Phillips gave a marvelous exhibition of fancy-figure skating on a block of ice, and E. J. Giannini, M. J. Whitely, William Haas, Charles Turner, and C. H. Enos, Jr., gave an acrobatic performance that was equal to that of any professional band of "brothers."

There was a clever song and dance act by eight members of the club that was graceful, and would have been much prettier had not the curtain fallen on it precipitately and brought it to an untimely end.

The show wound up with some very clever marching and singing in the usual "Amazon march" style, in which sixteen clubmen participated, as "The Naval Preserves." A pretty feature of this was the dancing of a hornpipe by three little boys, Masters G. W. Vaughan, T. W. Higgins, and H. G. Phillips.

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### GALLAGHER FALLING BEHIND.

**Fournil Leads the Western Expert by 16 Points at Billiards.**

The 14-inch balk line billiard match between E. Fournil and Thomas Gallagher was continued at Daly's last night. Fournil is to try and make 500 points while Gallagher scores 250 each night of the tournament. On Monday night the Frenchman won by a point, and last night he won again, but by 15 points this time.

The game was rather a slow one, and until the twentieth inning Gallagher was well in the lead. Then Fournil made the best run of the evening, 92, and this put him in the lead. Gallagher played in hard luck again. The balls would not roll for him, and nearly all his shots had to be studied out carefully. On the other hand the Frenchman managed to get the balls in good positions on several occasions, and by delicate nursing and brilliant masses scored quickly.

Fournil was the first to play, and he made 9 and then missed an easy one. Gallagher cracked two ducks' eggs, and Fournil made 5 in his second inning. Gallagher made 16 in his third, and was in the lead, but only for a moment, for the Frenchman at once ran 64, many of them being very fine shots. In the sixth inning Fournil made 28 and Gallagher pulled himself together and made 46, but every point he scored he worked hard for. This 46 made Fournil so uneasy that he broke the big armchair he was sitting in. This disconcerted Gallagher, and he missed an all-around-the-table shot. The score was then: Fournil, 110; Gallagher, 69.

In his tenth inning Fournil made 53. His twenty-fourth shot was a fine massé in the centre of the table that brought down the house. He retired to his seat through not driving the balls out of balk. Gallagher had made 25 in his eighth inning and 6 in his ninth, and the score at the end of the tenth was: Fournil, 175; Gallagher, 102.

Fournil then made 21, 30, and 31 in succession, while Gallagher could only gather in 13. At the end of the fifteenth inning the score was: Fournil, 283; Gallagher, 131.

In the next few innings the balls favored Gallagher a little. He made 21, 29, and 12 insuccession, but this was overcome by Fournil, who ran 48 in the nineteenth inning, and 92 in the twentieth, and the score was: Fournil, 450; Gallagher, 199. Gallagher managed to make 36 before Fournil finished the game, and at the end was 15 points behind. The total score for two nights is: Fournil, 1,000; Gallagher, 484.

Following is the score by innings:

| Inning. | Fournil. | Gallagher. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 16 |
| 4 | 64 | 7 |
| 5 | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | 28 | 46 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 8 | 25 |
| 9 | 4 | 6 |
| 10 | 53 | 2 |
| 11 | 21 | 10 |
| 12 | 30 | 1 |
| 13 | 31 | 2 |
| 14 | 5 | 2 |
| 15 | 21 | 14 |
| 16 | 0 | 21 |
| 17 | 2 | 29 |
| 18 | 25 | 12 |
| 19 | 48 | 6 |
| 20 | 92 | 0 |
| 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | 27 | 11 |
| 24 | 4 | 14 |
| 25 | 0 | 10 |
| 26 | 8 | 0 |
| Total | 500 | 235 |

Averages—Fournil, 19 3-13; Gallagher, 9 2-5.

### MR. LIVESEY'S EXPERIMENT.

**Proposes to Breed Trotters to Hackneys at His Farm in England.**

The three trotting mares, Sadie Hasson, 2:26½; Alletta, 2:34½, and Bianca, 2:41, which were shipped to England from this port last Saturday are bound for the breeding farm of Harry Livesey Rothersham, by whom they are owned. Mr. Livesey is one of the leading hackney breeders in England whose horses have won upward of 250 prizes within the last three years.

It was on account of his acknowledged high standing as a hackney expert that Mr. Livesey was invited by the National Horse Show Association to visit New-York and pass judgment on the hackneys at the Horse Show in November last. While here Mr. Livesey saw and admired some of the trotters shown in Madison Square Garden, and before returning to England he commissioned Frederick Ashenden and Capt. Douglas, it is said, to select a number of trotting mares for him at Tattersalls' Horse Show sale.

The three mares secured will be bred to Mr. Livesey's hackney stallion Evolution with a view to establishing a new breed or type of harness horses for the road, and on this account the exportation is looked upon as an exceedingly important one inasmuch as it may be the means of opening up a new market for trotting horses abroad. W. B. Fasig of Tattersalls says the mares were all very fine specimens of the trotting family, being stylish, substantial, and well finished. Two of them are exceedingly well bred, Sadie Hasson being by Newton's Allie Wilkes, out of the dam of Anderson's Nightingale, 2:10½, the largest winner on the trotting turf in 1892. Alletta is a full sister to Aline, 2:14½, one of the best campaigners the turf has ever known. American horsemen will watch with interest Mr. Livesey's experiment in uniting the blood of the American and English types of harness horses.

Mr. Livesey was evidently desirous of keeping his purchase of trotters a secret, for the most diligent inquiries at the time of the Tattersalls' sale failed to elicit the identity of the unknown English buyer.

### New Western Race Tracks.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—The Louisville Driving and Fair Association was organized yesterday with a capital stock of $100,000. The following officers were elected: Rael Jones, President; J. J. Douglass and John Doerhoeffer, Vice Presidents, and William Porter, Secretary. The association has purchased land south of Louisville on the Grand Boulevard, and has built a fine track and stables. It is proposed to hold a six-days meeting next September.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 18.—Cole Ullman of St. Louis, one of the best-known pollsellers in the United States, made a trip to Colliers Station, West Va., yesterday, and looked over a piece of ground selected by the representatives of St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Chicago racing men for a running track. Mr. Ullman is at the head of the movement and is very much pleased with the location. It is just over the Pennsylvania line in West Virginia, and about forty minutes' ride from Pittsburg, Wheeling, Steubenville, and a dozen good sized Ohio Valley manufacturing towns. There is no law in West Virginia regulating horse racing or prohibiting poolselling, and with this in its favor and a large population to draw from the prospects are good for a successful track.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Another race track is to be built in the vicinity of Chicago, although the intentions of the promoters of the affair have been kept very much in the dark. The course is planned for Worth, Ind., a small station on the St. Louis division of the Wabash, seventeen miles from Chicago, and fifty men were put to work there yesterday breaking ground for the proposed track. Little can be learned of the affair, but it is claimed that Fisk, the ice man, who controls large tracts of land in Northern Indiana, is at the head of the concern and that several South Chicago capitalists are actively interested in it.

### Monmouth Club's Drag Hunt.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 18.—A drag hunt took place in Middletown and Holmdel Townships this afternoon, those participating in the sport being members of the Monmouth and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs. The riders were Miss Pomeroy, Miss Cortrell, Count Castellale, Mr. Sage, F. F. Collier, and James Blute. The only fall was that of Count Castellale, who left his horse while it was taking a five-rail fence. He was not hurt. The first man in was James Blute. The big hunt of the season will take place next Saturday on the arrival of the 12:47 train from New-York.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PICTURE:

"1805" Napoleon at Austerlitz

A superb engraving by JULES JACQUET from the original by J. L. E. MEISSONIER in the collection and by special permission of the DUC D'AUMALE.

To be found at all first-class Art Stores or at the new

Klackner Galleries

No. 7 West 28th Street, where also may be found a choice collection of pictures suitable for

Holiday Gifts

at prices from FIVE DOLLARS upward.

Call or send for descriptive pamphlet.

### ABOUT HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club on Monday night, George Maling stated that he and his brother, Philip, had lost $7,000 in running the clubhouse at Fleetwood Park during the last year. Philip Maling bought the clubhouse privilege for $2,250, and kept the place going until after the Grand Circuit meeting in September. He says the receipts during race week were $7,000 less than in 1893, and soon after sustaining this loss he assigned his lease and interest to his brother, George Maling. When this was done, W. E. Parsons, Jr., attached the stock in order to secure a debt, and a Deputy Sheriff took charge of the clubhouse. Maling has since brought suit against Parsons & Co. for damage sustained by the alleged illegal sale of stock under the attachment. Meanwhile, the Driving Club is trying to settle with Maling for fixtures which the lessee added to the clubhouse, and a committee has been appointed to arbitrate the difference, if possible. Bids for the clubhouse privilege for the coming year will be solicited, and a new lessee put in charge of the place soon after the first of the new year.

—John H. Shults has decided to give up the practice of training a stable of trotters in connection with his breeding farm at Parkville. Hereafter, it is said, he will send to public trainers whatever stock he may wish to campaign. Monroe Salisbury may take a few of the fast ones on Mr. Shults's place to train and race in 1895, but the report that Kitty Bayard, 2:12¾, will be one of the lot is probably erroneous, as the wonderful little gray mare now has a ruptured tendon sheath, which may put an end to her career on the turf. Mr. Salisbury may be given the green four-year-old filly My Trinket, by Stamboul, 2:07¾, out of Trinket, 2:14, that is looked upon as the most promising trotter ever owned at Parkville Farm. Trainer M. P. Devy developed the filly last Summer, and drove her a quarter at a 2:03 gait over the farm track late in the season. My Trinket has no record. Mr. Shults and his Superintendent, W. W. Shuit, are so well pleased with Devy's skill as a trainer that he will be given the privilege of handling a public stable on the Parkville Farm track next season.

—The gyps of the horse market have recently been working a new game on unsuspecting buyers in this city. The president of last week a well-known down-town commission firm sold for $52 what purported to be the bay gelding Brewster F., 2:24, by Brewster, and the day following one of the prominent firms in Twenty-fourth Street advertised and sold another ringer for Brewster F., the price this time being $70. Meanwhile the genuine Brewster F. was in the stable of John McGuire, in Fiftieth Street, who bought the horse at a big bargain a few weeks ago at W. B. Fasig's Horse Show sale of trotting stock. As a matter of course, the commission dealers were imposed upon by the consignor and were in both cases innocent agents in palming off a counterfeit Brewster F. Ringers are common enough on the turf in the neighborhood of New-York, but this is believed to be the first time this species of fraud has been perpetrated in the horse market through the medium of reputable commission houses.

—Harry F. Nethaway, who has been under engagement at Parkville Farm during the last year will probably open a public stable at Fleetwood Park next season. Nethaway has a wide reputation in the West, where he brought out the lightning pacer Bullmont, 2:12¼, and other fast ones.

### CRICKETERS RECEIVE PRIZES.

**Presentation of Trophies by the Metropolitan District League.**

The cricketers of the metropolitan district had a great time last night at the annual distribution of prizes of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, at Columbia Hall, on Lexington Avenue. The league comprises twelve clubs, and all of these were well represented at the entertainment. An appropriation was made from the treasury to provide refreshments and "a smoke," and before the regular business a smoking concert was given.

When everybody had imbibed of the cheering bowl and smoked the pipe of peace, D. A. Munro, the President of the league, made the presentation speech, which went with the championship banner awarded the New-Jersey Athletic Club. The New-York Cricket Club, which gained the championship of the second section, came in for its trophy, and once more the New-Jersey Athletic Club was in evidence, its second eleven this time receiving the banner of the junior section.

The clubs having thus been rewarded by the league, there were several other prizes, presented by private parties, to reward the records of individual players. A. E. Patterson of the Staten Island Cricket Club was the winner of the bat presented by R. St. G. Walker for the best batting average, and J. West of the Paterson Club accepted the bat presented by F. Slazenger for the best bowling average. Two New-York clubmen, J. E. Roberts and C. Moore, were presented with gold medals by D. A. Munro for the batting and the bowling averages of the second section, and J. Gill and H. C. Clarke of the New-Jersey Athletic Club received the gold club emblems presented by James D. Boyd for the averages of the second-eleven section.

### Cricket Team from England.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 18.—Arrangements are under way for the visit of a combined team of English cricketers and Rugby football players to this country next year. The suggestion originated with R. F. Lucas of Lord Hawke's cricket team, who proposed that twelve men should be chosen who are foremost in cricket and football to come out early in September and be joined in October by four others, chosen solely for their prowess in football. The cricketing part of the tour would be begun in Canada early in September. Philadelphia, New-York, and other cities would then be visited, and the players would return early in October to Toronto, and start upon their football work. Lucas does not think any advance guarantee would be required, but that the team would come out on the understanding that they should receive a percentage of the gate receipts.

### Montclair Club Tournament.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 18.—A whist club tournament has recently been started by the Montclair Club in which seven teams are entered. Each team will play every other team, and a handsome prize will be given to the winner. The tournament will close about Feb. 1. The teams as entered are Reid and Milford, Kloman and Piper, Backus and Freeman, Smith and Johnson, Brown and Bird, Wood and Harrison. The seventh team is not yet selected.

A challenge has recently been received from the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New-York, but the Montclair men cannot accept it until after the league games are finished. Then they will be ready to meet almost any whist club in a friendly contest for supremacy.

A euchre tournament is also in progress at the Montclair Club, twenty devotees of this popular game being entered. They play once a week, and a handsome trophy will be the prize of the winning team.

### Winthers Held for Manslaughter.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Australian pugilist, "Dummy" Winthers, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of George Smith in a pugilistic contest on Dec. 7, was committed for trial this morning. The timekeeper, referee, and several others, including three sporting reporters, who were present at the ringside, were also committed for trial as accessories.

**Handsome and Useful Holiday Gifts.**

Any one who is looking for handsome and at the same time substantial, holiday presents cannot fail to be suited at the stores of B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., 193 to 205 Park Row. There will be found in the large stock a full line of parlor suits of elegant design, ladies' writing desks in various woods, parlor tables of unique designs, piano and banquet lamps in onyx, gilt, and silver, with beautiful and artistic silk and lace shades.

Then there are comfortable rockers in oak, cherry, and birch, and a large assortment of parlor ornaments and bric-a-brac.

Shoppers with artistic tastes will find pleasure in viewing the handsome pictures, both in oil and water colors, framed in gilt, white enamel, heavy oak, and silvered wood, in a variety of designs.

# THE DATE THE MAIN ISSUE

## Little Doubt that the English Will Accept the Deed of Gift.

### DUNRAVEN WANTS AN EARLY RACE

**No Reason Why the Cup Defender Should Not Be Ready by September, Say the Yacht Designers.**

While the difference between the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron is the acknowledgment of the deed of gift, the main obstacle in the way of a race for the America's Cup next year seems to be the date set for the contests by the Cup Committee.

The messages that have passed between the Cup Committee, Lord Dunraven, and the Royal Yacht Squadron seem to indicate that the squadron at its next meeting will sanction a challenge being made according to the requirements of the deed of gift.

The last cablegram from Richard Grant asked that the difference about receipting for the cup be left until later, and it would seem that, unless the flag officers had decided to recommend the indorsement of the deed of gift, no such request would have been made.

The main objection Lord Dunraven has made has been to racing late in the year. He asked for a race in September, if possible, but the Cup Committee in their latest cablegram insists on the ten months' notice, and that may make the time for the contest late in October, or even in November. To this Lord Dunraven will not agree. He says he has to build his boat, have her fitted out, and got in racing trim for a trial on the other side. Then she has to be fitted out for crossing the ocean, and it will take three weeks or a month for the trip across. When she reaches this side she has to be put in trim again for the cup contest. All that has to be done this side is to build the cup defenders and get them in racing trim.

Henry Gielow, the naval architect, who has built many yachts, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday: "The American yacht ought to be ready to defend the cup in September. If the challenge were accepted by the end of this month the cup defender should be launched in April, and ought to be in sailing trim by the middle of June. This would give three months to get the yacht in racing shape, and would really be a month more than Lord Dunraven would have because of the voyage of the Valkyrie across the ocean.

"Last year the Colonia was ordered two days after the challenge was accepted, and the steel for her construction was on its way to Bristol a week later. There would be no trouble in getting the steel for the construction of the defenders quickly, because all the mills have considerable stock on hand and are not busy now."

Another designer said: "If the race were definitely arranged the Herreshoffs would be at work on a cup defender in less than a week. I understand that they have plans already prepared for a ninety-footer. Perhaps the details are not all worked out, but in shops like the Herreshoffs the details can be worked out later. No time would be lost in organizing a syndicate, because I understand several yachtsmen have agreed already to furnish the money for a boat if there is to be a race."

Ex-Commodore Smith said: "If the Royal Yacht Squadron accepts our conditions at once the race can be brought off much earlier than November. If it accepts by Jan. 15, according to our last cable message the committee will be only too glad to advance the date so that the race would come off in October. In fact, we would like to have it in September if we could get our boat ready by that time.

"As to the proposal of racing for another trophy, the Cup Committee would have no jurisdiction in the matter, as it would be a question for the New-York Yacht Club to decide. I am still inclined to think there will be a race."

A. Cass Canfield, Secretary of the Cup Committee, referring to the report that Lord Dunraven would refuse to race because of the late date fixed for the contest, said:

"Lord Dunraven has officially referred the whole matter to the flag officers of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who have declared they can do nothing in the case, and have referred it to the Royal Yacht Squadron. I presume we must now wait until the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron have met before we can learn anything more of a definite nature.

"For several reasons, I do not think Lord Dunraven really meant what he said. One of these reasons is that all along he has been quoted as clamoring for strong breezes, and he would surely be more certain of plenty of wind in November than on the date we have already agreed to set for the first race—namely, Oct. 6.

"It should be distinctly understood that the New-York Yacht Club or the members of the Cup Committee have no jurisdiction in this matter beyond the terms of the deed of gift. The America's Cup is held by them in trust under this deed, and they have no power whatever to alter its conditions.

"If a yacht representing the Royal Yacht Squadron should win the cup and then they decide that the trophy was really not worth claiming, we should be placed in the anomalous position of holding a challenge cup of which we were not rightfully possessed."

Another member of the Cup Committee said: "The whole question at issue now seems to be the question of time. In my opinion, in the event of the Squadron's accepting the Cup Committee's conditions the committee will advance the date of the race so that the contest will be brought off in October."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Lord Dunraven was asked to-day:

"How does the telegram of the New-York Yacht Club to Secretary Grant please you?"

To this question Lord Dunraven answered: "If I did not want a race it would please me very much. The conditions laid down in the dispatch make a race impossible. It would be about the middle of November before there could be a race."

Lord Dunraven read the telegram carefully again, but made no further reference to the advancement of the date.

The St. James's Gazette says: "It may be considered that the yacht race is off. The New-York Yacht Club have only themselves to blame for reopening the question of holding the cup, which was settled by the terms of last year's contest."

Capt. Cranfield, in an interview to-day, said: "As things stand now there will not be any race for the America's Cup, and Lord Dunraven has small hopes of arranging a race of any kind."

### Lord Dunraven Loses a Suit.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The trial of Lord Dunraven's action against the Satanita for the loss of the Valkyrie through the collision which happened during the Clyde races last Summer began in the courts this morning. The action really belongs to the underwriters, who are seeking to make Mr. Clarke, the owner of the Satanita, pay the whole damage, according to the yachting rules. Mr. Clarke has offered to settle on the basis of £8 per ton, according to the rules of the Board of Trade, but the underwriters want the full amount of the loss. A decision was given in favor of Mr. Clarke.

### Montclair's Toboggan Slide.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Montclair Athletic Club has a toboggan slide built and equipped on its grounds in Valley Road. The chutes are quite long and have a sufficient descent to gratify most lovers of the Canadian sport, and they will be delightful when the skating pond at the lower end of the grounds is frozen. The slides will be open every evening, when the weather permits. Many of the members own their own toboggans, but the club toboggans are free. Children and those unable to attend in the evening are to be allowed the use of the slides in the afternoon from 2 to 5 on Saturdays or holidays, and on special afternoons granted upon application to the Toboggan Committee.

### SEEKING FAVORABLE LEGISLATION

**Trying to Have The Bulletin Handled as Second-Class Matter.**

President Luscomb of the League of American Wheelmen is confident that, with able support on all sides, the league will secure the legislation which will allow the transmission through the mails of The L. A. W. Bulletin as second-class matter. Unless this result is obtained, The Bulletin will probably not be delivered at all, as the postage, under the existing circumstances, is excessive beyond reason, and cannot be paid except at a great loss to the organization.

Last week the Executive Committee of the league saw the postal authorities at Washington, and received much encouragement in the matter. Thinking to help along the important case, Mr. Luscomb yesterday sent to every Chief Consul and Secretary-Treasurer in the league the following circular letter:

"The Executive Committee of the league have requested Congress to enact legislation which will permit the sending of The L. A. W. Bulletin to all members of the league as second-class matter, without requiring any additional subscription, so that each member of the league, by reason of his membership therein, shall receive The Bulletin. This matter is now being considered by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the members of which are Henderson of North Carolina, Dunphy of New-York, Kyle of Mississippi, Hayes of Iowa, Turpin of Alabama, Sipe of Pennsylvania, Cabaniss of Georgia, Burnes of Missouri, Swanson of Virginia, Caldwell of Ohio, Wilson of Washington, Loud of California, Smith of Illinois, Houk of Tennessee, Gardner of New-Jersey, Flynn of Oklahoma, and Quigg of New-York.

"Will you not take immediate steps to have the Congressmen from your State advised of the importance to wheelmen of this legislation and solicit their assistance therein? Have members from every Congressional district write to their respective Congressmen. The ground on which the legislation is asked is that the league may send its good-roads literature through the mails as second-class matter. The good-roads question being one of general benefit to the people at large, as well as the wheelmen, The L. A. W. Bulletin would be required to take up good-roads work and publish good-roads literature. Unless we can send our official organ through the mails as second-class matter we cannot send it at all, for the cost of postage practically excludes us.

"The Executive Committee of the league have been in Washington before the committees, and believe there is every chance of securing the legislation desired. The Springer bill amendment passed at the last session has been construed by the Post Office authorities adversely to the League of American Wheelmen, and it is therefore necessary for us to secure further amendment. As the House will probably report the Appropriations bill before the 1st of February, immediate action is required."

Among others seen by Mr. Luscomb in Washington, as a member of the Executive Committee, was Senator David B. Hill, who assured the President of the league of his support should the matter come officially before him.

### THE EXCELSIORS ENTERTAIN.

**A Popular Women's Cycle Club Gives a Pleasant Reception.**

The Excelsior Cycle Club, which is composed principally of women devotees of wheeling, held its final entertainment of the year on Monday evening at its clubrooms, 1,786 Broadway. There were many members present, and a most enjoyable evening ensued. Following the musical and literary programme, which was of an unusually entertaining character, there came dancing and refreshments.

Some of those who contributed to the success of the occasion were Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins of Boston, Miss Ida Brauth, Mr. L. P. Dosh, and Mrs. Manheimer. Miss Brauth's selections rendered on the piano were a feature of the entertainment.

Among those present were Mrs. M. L. Peck, Miss Eva Raisbeck, Mrs. Ida Trafford Bell, Miss Hopkins, Miss Carrie Blatt, Dr. J. H. Brauth, T. A. Raisbeck, Miss M. E. Cook, Miss M. Greese, Mrs. E. S. Merry, Mrs. J. A. Ullman, Mme. La Gasse, Mrs. S. A. Risley, Mrs. A. R. Smith, and Mrs. J. F. Waters.

Last evening the members of the club attended a reception at Adelphi Hall, in a body.

### "Zimmy" for Official Referee.

The talk of having an official referee at the circuit meets in the future is likely to bear fruit at the next National Assembly. The racing men themselves favor the idea, and the league officials, so far as heard from, will give it their support. When the league finally decides to have such an officer, as it undoubtedly will at no distant day, the selection of a person thoroughly capable to discharge the peculiar duties will be no little matter. Three men have thus far been mentioned as possessing the requisite qualities for a referee. They are the only Zimmerman, popular "Billy" Murphy, and O. S. Bunnell of Philadelphia. "Zimmy" would certainly be a drawing card as a referee, and there is no question about his fitness for the position. The latter can also be said of the other two.

### Bloomfield Cyclers' Election.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 18.—The annual election of officers of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association will be held at the clubhouse on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 8. The Nomination Committee has reported the following ticket, which, thus far, has developed no opposition: For President—Howard B. Davis; for Vice President—E. A. Rayner; for Recording Secretary, F. T. Camp; for Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Lake; for Financial Secretary—A. M. Cossitt; for Treasurer—William B. Dodd; for Trustees—J. M. Unangst, F. C. Van Auken, A. H. Johnson, F. G. Tower, J. F. Vogelins, W. H. Hamilton, C. W. Smith, William L. Johnson, R. N. Dodd, Jr.

### Baseball Players Going South.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Manager Bancroft will leave Thursday for the South with a baseball team, including "Bug" Holliday, McPhee, "Harry" Vaughan of Cincinnati, "Jack" Boyle, Philadelphia; Lyons, St. Louis; Clingman, Pittsburg; Fuller, New-York, and Hart, Sioux City. They will play a series in New-Orleans and then go to Texas or Cuba.

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Christmas Silverware.

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# ONE FOR CASTLE POINTS

## Hoboken Bowlers Surprise the Manhattans with a Big Score.

### THE LOCAL TEAM WINS THE SECOND

**Columbias and Libertys Engage in a Tournament Struggle on the Avon Hall Alleys and Break Even.**

The tailenders in the wheelmen's bowling league, the Castle Point Cyclers' team, faced the Manhattan Bicycle Club "five" in two tournament games last evening, and got one victory in championship style. It was no secret that the local team expected to place two credit marks in its column on the record slate as a result of the meeting, but the Hobokenites were out to win, and therein the Manhattans miscalculated.

The Uncle Sam Alleys, in the Bowery, formed the battleground, and a large-sized crowd of lusty-lunged "rooters" occupied perches along the side lines. The victors were accompanied by three little men with big voices, who made life miserable for the Manhattans. To their mystic influence and hypnotic bearing is attributed the overwhelming defeat of the locals in the opening dash.

"Snowed under" is the only fitting term to describe the whipping administered to the Manhattans. They were 116 pins behind when the Castle Points passed over the tape and gave the three little men with big voices an opportunity to howl. The Castle Points always held the lead by a comfortable margin and averaged 165 2-5. Their total, therefore, was 827, which is a pretty good five-man team score.

An average per man of 142 1-5 was the work of the home boys. It was way below their usual form and worried every man on the team. These, by the way, were Fraenkle, Staubach, Pelin, McFarland, and Bartsch, and they rolled in the order named. The playing order of their opponents was: Curtis, Francke, Trautwein, Slouek, and Hagestedt.

Nobody could get a 200 score in this game, and, as events proved, not one member of either team could approach these figures in the second contest. Curtis was high man in the first game, with 191, while Hagestedt of the same team was second with 181. The lowest score was 124, and that was made somehow by Bartsch, who is one of the best bowlers on the Manhattan team.

In the second game, which was won by the home bowlers by a score of 773 to 712, the playing order observed by the Manhattans in the first contest was changed slightly, Pelin heading the list and Fraenkle rolling in third place. The change or something else worked to the team's advantage, for both men did much better than in the first game. Bartsch redeemed himself by obtaining the substantial sum of 185 pins, while Staubach also developed a deadlier aim and a swifter ball.

The Pointers went "all to pieces" toward the end, and the Manhattans triumphed somewhat easily, 61 pins being the margin. After the battle was over the teams resumed their friendship over a German supper. The scores are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fraenkle | 2 | 3 | 5 | 141 |
| Staubach | 2 | 2 | 6 | 129 |
| Pelin | 0 | 6 | 4 | 144 |
| McFarland | 3 | 5 | 2 | 173 |
| Bartsch | 0 | 4 | 6 | 124 |
| Total | 7 | 20 | 23 | 711 |

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curtis | 5 | 2 | 1 | 191 |
| Francke | 3 | 2 | 5 | 145 |
| Trautwein | 3 | 2 | 5 | 155 |
| Slonek | 2 | 4 | 4 | 155 |
| Hagestedt | 3 | 5 | 2 | 181 |
| Total | 16 | 15 | 17 | 829 |

FRAMES.

Manhattan .. 67 143 234 320 386 463 536 583 639 711
Castle Point..100 196 270 357 456 554 650 721 773 827

Average—Manhattan, 142 1-5; Castle Point, 165 2-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and G. J. Bieling. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelin | 0 | 7 | 3 | 152 |
| Staubach | 1 | 5 | 4 | 144 |
| Fraenkle | 4 | 3 | 3 | 159 |
| McFarland | 2 | 3 | 5 | 133 |
| Bartsch | 4 | 5 | 1 | 185 |
| Total | 11 | 23 | 16 | 773 |

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

| Name. | Strikes. | Spares. | Breaks. | Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Curtis | 2 | 3 | 5 | 140 |
| Francke | 1 | 3 | 6 | 131 |
| Trautwein | 2 | 4 | 4 | 149 |
| Slonek | 3 | 4 | 3 | 159 |
| Hagestedt | 2 | 2 | 6 | 133 |
| Total | 10 | 16 | 24 | 712 |

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..76 158 239 300 376 463 535 611 692 773
Castle Point..63 144 211 285 343 428 525 596 646 712

Averages—Manhattan, 154 3-5; Castle Point, 142 2-5. Scorers—Joseph Oatman and G. J. Bieling. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

### BOTH TEAMS BOWLED POORLY.

**Libertys and Columbias Make Poor Scores and Each Wins a Game.**

The Liberty Wheelmen were so ashamed of their score in the first game with the Columbia Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn, last night that even an occasional strike toward the end was received with frigid silence by players and "rooters" alike. As for the Columbias, they were a trifle noisy at the finish, but their own team did so poorly that there was little snap in the few cheers which the strikes caused. Indeed, the "rooters" were distressed, and exhibited their powers in a purely perfunctory manner.

Scores of 125 by Mullins and 124 by Winkler could not be explained by friends, but there is no doubt that the short runway is more or less of a handicap to men who are accustomed to fifteen or twenty feet back of the line. Winkler had not been well for two days, and was plainly not up to hard work.

Bierling played a steady game in the second round, and made more strikes than any man on the teams, but two breaks used up the spares, and pulled him back materially. Nordenholt was substituted for Gaden in the second game, and failed to equal him by one pin, with the identical score in other respects.

Ruprecht went to pieces in the second game, and dropped from 175 to 131, although the total of his strikes and spares was the same in each. His score for the night's play was 306, one pin better than Mullins's, who was next man.

There was a dispute as to whether one of the Liberty men was across the line when he delivered a ball in the second game. C. W. Greene, the umpire, saw nothing wrong, and ordered the pins counted.

The following are the full scores:

FIRST GAME.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN.

| Name

# HILL SPEAKS ON CLOSURE

## Strong Argument for Changing the Rules of the Senate.

## THE COUNTRY DEMANDS REFORM

### Mr. Hill Has No Expectation that It Will Get It This Session of Congress—Will Come, Though.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Having determined that the preposterous rules of the Senate shall not be amended in the least, the majority of that body is disposed to regard with indifference such efforts as may be made from time to time to introduce the previous question. This disposition was well illustrated to-day when Mr. Hill made his promised speech in advocacy of closure. "The Senators from Havemeyer," whose influence from the first has been exerted in opposition to closure, were conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Blackburn, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, who last year assured Mr. Hill of his support in an attempt to inject common sense into the rules, had business which called him from the chamber while Mr. Hill was speaking. Some of the Senators who remained were made to feel very uncomfortable. Mr. Hoar, for instance, who now holds up his hands in horror at the mere mention of closure, had his attention directed to his attitude at the time of the silver debate, when he spoke forcibly in favor of amending the rules, and Mr. Lodge also was held up to view as a politician who could change front on an important question like that of closure without apparent self-discomfort.

Mr. Hill had made careful preparation, and read his speech from manuscript. He was in good voice at the beginning, but after a little, grew somewhat hoarse—a reminder of his recent hard work on the stump. He brought out with great force the point that the Senate rules tend considerably to obstruct useful legislation and develop compromises and "dickering." Had Mr. Gorman, "the great compromiser," been in the chamber when this particular phase of the question was touched upon, he assuredly would have felt that his chief source of strength in the Senate was being roughly handled. The speech was admirable in that it brought out all the strong points in favor of a sensible code of rules, based on the inalienable right of the majority to carry out its views, and the absurdities of the present system.

The Senate majority may adopt the ostrich method in its effort to defy public opposition, but assaults such as that made to-day by the New-York Senator serve to rivet attention upon the indecency of its action, and in the long run will bring about the desired reformation. Mr. Hill has no hope of shaming the majority into doing anything in the present session, but he believes that the subject should not be permitted to drop.

Mr. Hill's speech was in support of his resolution for a closure rule. He said that the sentiment of the country seemed to desire the adoption of some such rule. The demand for a change was not limited by any party environments. It was not sought merely to secure partisan advantages; but it reflected the deep conviction that time was wasted, that useful legislation was at times unreasonably obstructed, and that the conclusions of a majority did not find adequate and prompt expression. These views were widespread and could not longer well be ignored. The privilege of unlimited debate in a legislative body was inconsistent with, and destructive of, the right and power of legislation. An inability to stop debate was an inability to legislate at all.

It was, Mr. Hill said, a significant fact that some method of closing debate existed in the principal legislative bodies of every civilized Government in the world except in the English House of Lords and the United States Senate. But the House of Lords was surely not a body from which the United States Senate should pattern, especially in view of its loss of public confidence, its defiance of public sentiment, and its well-known general antipathies to progressive legislation in the interest of the masses. Its rules were a portion of its methods for obstructing popular reform.

So far as the Senate was concerned, parliamentary reform was the need of the hour. The present afforded an opportune time for the accomplishment of the proposed innovation. The course was as open now as it ever would be for such a change. The responsible majority in the Senate should not abdicate its functions without such a change of rule as would be retained after the Democratic control of the Senate ceased. The measure of their fairness and wisdom now would be their surety for just treatment hereafter. No silly cry of "gag law," no false assertion of "suppressing debate," no idle clamor about "the tyranny of the majority"—which always ignored the tyranny of the minority—should be permitted to deter Senators from their plain duty in the premises.

The continuation of "no closure" meant compromise on every measure. It meant no legislation without the consent of the minority. It meant continued inertion to the end. If the first necessary step were taken, the Senate's pathway would be cleared for action.

Mr. Hill occupied about an hour in the delivery of his speech.

He was followed by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who expressed his full agreement with Mr. Hill's view of the necessity of a change of the rules of the Senate. It was one of the gravest public questions likely to arise, and ought to be dealt with with a care and circumspection equal to what should be bestowed on an important amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He thought that Mr. Hill's proposed rule was defective.

The best scheme which occurred to him (Mr. Hoar) was that after a particular time the Senate should be authorized to order the previous question, and that after that every member of the body should have an opportunity to address the Senate for some fixed time, perhaps at least one hour. That would bring the debate to an end in 100 hours if there were 100 Senators and each wished to speak.

After further discussion Mr. Hill's resolution went over until to-morrow.

### TURPIE NOT THROUGH YET.

#### Continues His Speech on the Nicaragua Canal Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Besides listening to Mr. Hill's speech on closure, the Senate heard to-day a long address by Mr. Turpie, the second installment of his speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Turpie hopes to complete his attack to-morrow.

The House bill for the forfeiture of railroad lands in cases where the road was not built within the time fixed by the grant, although subsequently completed and accepted by the Government, was reported back adversely from the Committee on Public Lands and placed on the calendar. It was stated by the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Berry, Dem., Ark.,) that the members of that committee stood five for and five against the bill; but that one of the former had voted for an adverse report rather than have the bill die in committee, and so that there might be a vote of the Senate upon it.

The bill appropriating $100,000 to supply an urgent deficiency for public printing and binding was received from the House, and was passed without reference to the Committee on Appropriations—Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Chairman of that committee, stating that the bill had been considered informally, and had been unanimously agree to, as, unless it were passed to-day, the work at the printing office would have to stop this evening.

### FOR UNION WITH CANADA.

#### Senator Gallinger Introduces a Resolution and Asks for Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Gallinger to-day introduced a resolution in favor of political union with Canada. He asked that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and suggested that the committee should grant hearings on it. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the political union of the two great English-speaking communities who now occupy and control North America will deliver the continent from danger of war and securely dedicate it to peaceful industry and progress, and lessen the per capita cost of government and defense, insure the rapid development of its boundless natural resources, enlarge its domestic and foreign commerce, unite all interests in creating a systematic development of its means of internal communication with the seaboard by rail and water east and west, protect and preserve its wealth, resources, privileges, and opportunities as the undisputed heritage of old; immensely add to its influence, prestige, and power; promote, extend, and perpetuate government by the people, and remove forever the causes most likely to seriously disturb cordial relations and kindly intercourse with the motherland; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite the Canadian people to cast in their lot with their own continent, and assure them that they shall have all that the continent can give them. We will respect their freedom of action and welcome it when they desire it into an equal and honorable union.

### TO IMPROVE THE CONSULAR SERVICE

#### Senator Lodge's Bill to Place It Under the Civil Service Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge introduced a bill to place the Consular Service under the civil service laws, Ambassadors, Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Resident to be excepted, and also Consular Agents and Vice Consuls, except when such offices are held by citizens of the United States, and shall not be in the line of promotion.

The bill provides that the present incumbents of the service covered by the plan of reorganization shall be gradually recalled within three years from the date of the passage of the bill, and may be readmitted to the grade of the service which they now hold on passing the prescribed examination. Transfers from the State Department to diplomatic service and vice versa are provided for.

### Niagara River Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) introduced in the House today a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Grand Island. The bill modifies one heretofore introduced for the same purpose by eliminating certain objectionable features.

### GLOUCESTER'S HOPES AROUSED

#### Encouragement from High Quarters to Believe that a War Ship Will Be Named After the City.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—Mayor Cook has received numerous letters from officials of the Federal Government in acknowledgment of a communication from the City Council requesting that one of the new war ships now being built be named Gloucester. Among those who have written are Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Senator George F. Hoar, and Congressmen Morse, McEttrick, Walker, and McCall.

They all favor the request, and the Secretary of the Navy says in his letter that in future in the selection of names for new vessels careful consideration will be given to Gloucester's request. Assistant Secretary McAdoo expresses similar sentiments.

Congressman Morse writes that he will urge that the request be granted. "Gloucester," he says, "is the largest nursery of seamen in the world. It is a patriotic city; it poured out its blood and treasure on land and sea during the War of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and in later struggles of the country, and it would be a very fit and proper recognition of the valor and patriotism of the people of that city to grant this request."

### A RECEPTION AT JUSTICE BROWN'S

#### Large Attendance of Persons Prominent in Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Associate Justice and Mrs. Brown gave a reception tonight at their home, on Sixteenth Street. The rooms were decorated beautifully with palms and roses. The guests entered by the side entrance and went directly to the dressing rooms, on the second floor, and in this way the disagreeable feature of the incoming guests meeting those already present was avoided. The hostess wore a superb toilet of white satin, the front breadth of the skirt being embroidered in gold, and the seams covered with white lilacs, the leaves of which were in heavy embroidery. Around the foot of the skirt was a band of ermine, and the same fur edged the low bodice; the full sleeves were covered with a fall of rich lace. Supper was served in the dining room.

Among the guests were Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, the English Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonça, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, Count de Raventlow, the Danish Minister; the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Laza Arriaga, Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Associate Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Associate Justice and Mrs. Gray, Associate Justice and Mrs. White, Associate Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Associate Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Field, Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. McPherson, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, and Representative and Mrs. Hitt.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller gave a dinner to-night to Cardinal Gibbons and a few friends.

### His Right to Remove Windows.

The case of Mrs. Lizzie Bahn of 1,321 Avenue A against her landlord, A. Guntzel, whom she charged with endangering the lives of herself, her husband, and her baby by removing the doors and windows of their flat on Saturday last, in his efforts to dislodge the family for non-payment of rent, came up again in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Police Justice Meade reviewed the case and said:

"Guntzel owned the house, and had a right to remove the doors and windows; if damage resulted, the injured party has recourse to a suit for damages. Case dismissed."

### Wanted $500 for Right of Way.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 18.—Work on the extension of the Newtown Railway into Flushing was suspended temporarily to-day, as the result of a threatened injunction by Thomas Lawrence, who owns a strip of salt meadow across which spiles are being driven.

Lawrence demands $500 for the privilege of crossing his property, which amount the railroad officials considered exorbitant. An amicable agreement, was made, however, and work will be at once resumed.

### MORE DEMANDS FOR CITY MONEY

#### Sinking Fund Commission Is Asked for $15,903 for the Criminal Courts Building, but Cuts It Down.

Most of the time of the Sinking Fund Commission was taken up yesterday in considering requests for furniture and improvements in the new Criminal Courts Building. Recorder Smyth was present, and pointed out the necessity for some of the things asked for.

The Mayor said that he was surprised that there continued to be a demand for more money to furnish the building, when so much had been expended.

The amount asked for this time was $15,903, but the commission cut it down over $5,000. The District Attorney wanted a lounge and a spring lock on the door of the private office. He was allowed them, but not moldings for pictures, as the Recorder said there was no necessity for them. It was decided to have certain lavatories set apart for women.

The District Attorney's office will have an electrical signal system. It was decided to lay over the request for additional waiting pens for prisoners for the Court of Special Sessions.

Controller Fitch was authorized to purchase for the city's use the land extending from Fifty-first Street to Fifty-second Street, on the North River front, from the estate of James Brown, for $95,395.83. The estate first asked $500 a foot for the land, but accepted $475 a foot. The Dock Board recommended the purchase.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews asked permission to lease a new stable on Sixty-eighth Street, near West End Avenue, owned by William R. Rose, at an annual rental of $6,000. The Commissioner stated that a stable was needed further up town, but such opposition had developed that the stable would have to be located in the place he recommended. The matter was referred to the Controller to report on. Commissioner Andrews asked that a number of leases be renewed for other stables now used by the department.

Commissioner of Public Works Daly asked that a number of places now leased for repair shops be leased again.

### ANGRY WORDS ARE EXCHANGED

#### *NEW-YORK DIFFERENCES NEARLY CAUSE A RESORT TO BLOWS.*

#### The Session of the American Federation of Labor Develops a Most Exciting Controversy.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—A resolution against compulsory arbitration was adopted at the beginning of the morning session of the American Federation of Labor without discussion. A resolution to appropriate $1,000 to aid the families of strikers confined in prisons for alleged offenses was referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration. A bill to be presented to Congress proposing to tax the sweating system out of existence was referred for favorable action by the Executive Council.

A resolution submitted by Henry Weissman of New-York asking the convention most emphatically to disapprove of the action of a number of New-York unions of cigarmakers, mechanics, and furniture workers in affiliating with and supporting the Central Federation of New-York in its open antagonism to the union of bakers and confectioners was debated at great length.

Delegate Morgan said: "There is war to the knife between Weissman and other leaders." Here he was interrupted by the Chair. Morgan complained of being abused. President Gompers said: "If there ever was a man who has abused the privileges of the floor and attacked the personnel of members it has been this same man Morgan."

Delegate O'Sullivan of Boston arose to remark:

"I enter my protest against the Chair permitting this scurrilous whelp [pointing to Morgan] being permitted to attack delegates on this floor."

Delegate Morgan—Did you hear that? It came from cultured Boston. Another sample of my treatment here.

Several delegates said: "Take that back, O'Sullivan."

Delegate Linehan—Don't you do it, O'Sullivan, or I will repeat it.

Morgan arose again, and, shaking his hand at Gompers, exclaimed: "Oh, how I would like to get you on a platform on equal terms. Then I would fix you."

President Gompers retorted: "Any time you desire."

President Gompers stated, in reply to a question, that the Central Labor Union of New-York is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and is constantly at war with the Federation. A charter was refused because of its connection with a political organization.

A motion to refer to the Executive Council was lost, and the resolution was indorsed by a large majority vote.

The special committee to whom was assigned the appeal of Eugene V. Debs for sympathy and financial aid in his present trouble in the courts reported a resolution condemning certain actions of courts of equity, and appealing to the public to secure legislation to check the encroachments of the courts upon the personal liberties of the people; also another resolution extending sympathy and commiseration to Debs and his associates and promising them moral and financial support in their struggle. Both resolutions were adopted.

A report indorsing the Phillips bill, now before Congress, was taken up for debate. Delegate Pomeroy of Chicago offered a minority report that the bill be amended so as to incorporate the referendum principle. The majority report was adopted.

Adjourned.

### EIGHTY YEARS OLD AND LONG MISSING

#### Nurseryman Foster Left Home with Several Thousand Dollars.

NORTH BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 18.—Nurseryman P. H. Foster, one of the best-known residents of this section, is missing. He left town for New-York over a month ago, and has not been heard from but once or twice since.

He is over eighty years old, and his relatives are alarmed at his continued absence. Every effort has been made to ascertain his whereabouts, but to no avail.

He took with him several thousand dollars, and his relatives fear he has been robbed or has met with some serious accident.

### Killed While Picking Up Coal.

Rosa Duba, an Italian girl, eight years old, while picking up coal, was run over and instantly killed at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street yesterday morning by a train on the Harlem Railroad. The child was an orphan, and lived with her two elder sisters, Susie and Marie, at 556 Morris Street.

The three depended for a living upon selling coal and cinders, which they picked up in the freight yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

The girl's sisters are too poor to bury the body, and it will be transferred to the Morgue.

### Servant Asphyxiated in Her Room.

A Roumanian domestic, twenty-three years old, was accidentally asphyxiated by gas Monday night. Her body was discovered early yesterday morning.

The young woman was known as Tessie. She was hired from an employment agency about ten days ago by Mrs. B. Leon of 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. The gas in her room had not been properly turned off. The Leons are making every effort to find the dead girl's relatives.

# PLEADING FOR READING

## Mr. Bijur's Strong Appeal to the Court in Its Behalf.

## THE RICE PETITION BEFORE THE JUDGES

### Acts of Omission and Commission by the Receivers Which the Court Is Asked to Rectify—Obligation of the Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Argument was heard to-day in the United States Circuit Court, Judges Dallas and Butler presiding, upon the exceptions of Isaac L. Rice to the report of Special Master Crawford on the petition against the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Nathan Bijur of New-York appeared as counsel for Mr. Rice, while the receivers were represented by Messrs. Samuel Dickson and Thomas Hart, Jr. Other counsel who were present desiring to be heard were Messrs. George T. Bispham, Frederick W. Whitridge, and Mayer Sulzberger, representing the Olcott-Earle committee, and Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, representing Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the plaintiff in the receivership suit.

Early in the proceedings Messrs. Bispham and Whitridge asked to be heard in opposition to Mr. Rice's contention, but on the objection of Mr. Bijur that they were in nowise parties to the proceeding the court declined to listen to them.

Mr. Bijur began his address by declaring that the motion was not necessarily one for the removal of the receivers, but its object rather was to inform the conscience of the court. No individual relief was asked for. Mr. McLeod and those associated with him had misappropriated and squandered moneys of the company. They had made wrongful payments to the Lehigh Valley, and had issued illegally $10,000,000 third preference income bonds. Mr. McLeod, in addition, had made an improper pretended purchase of 300 general mortgage bonds of the company. The receivers had failed to prosecute McLeod for his illegal acts, and had accepted the results of his speculations, saddling them upon the company. The relief the petitioners asked for on this branch of the case would require everything to be done that the receivers have failed to do, and would charge them morally and financially for the cost of their shortcomings.

Mr. Bijur was emphatic in declaring that there was nothing personal in the accusations against the receivers; that his appeal was for the eternal principles of justice. If any persons stood in the way of the administration of that justice they would have to go down before it. He then discussed at length the McLeod speculations, the incidents pertaining to the Lehigh Valley lease, the illegal issue of the $10,000,000 third preference incomes, of the participation of the receivers in plans of reorganization, and the insufficiency of the accounts.

In the course of his address, which occupied more than five hours in delivery, Mr. Bijur said, among other things:

Will the court, which certainly did not know these things when it appointed these men receivers, take the responsibility, now that they are known, of covering them up, or of not testing the right and the wrong of actions which have resulted in grave injury to the trust fund, both before and since it was put into court? To say without a full test that Mr. McLeod did right when he took away $30,000 bonds would be to open the prison pen to every criminal. I myself have evidence against McLeod which I could not and would not present before the Master. There has been no attempt to draw out all the facts. I have sought to show only the reality of the doubts here expressed, and the solid basis for the charges we have made. Witness the matter of the 300 bonds, in which the giving of a check to Campbell and the attending circumstances plainly show something wrong. The same is true of the short sales of stock and of the recall of the pay car that the funds it contained might be used by McLeod to indemnify himself. Can any court which is emblematic of and administers justice, whose purity has been and must always be maintained unblemished, afford to let such questionable transactions be carried on under the shadow of its wing? This is a proceeding to inform the conscience of the court. Primarily the responsibility of acting rightly in the premises is upon this court. We can therefore be neither victorious nor defeated; only the court or justice can be. When I call the court's attention to a statute in aid of possible recovery by the court in favor of the trust fund, the court should welcome the citation, whether technically correct or not.

The Master's report is not a report to which exceptions in the usual form could be made. It is practically a brief for the defense, in its form at least; consequently my exceptions are an argument in behalf of the petitioner.

Judge Butler has said that McLeod is a Trustee, and such he was. A transaction whereby he individually was relieved of a grave obligation, and a loss and a burden caused upon the trust fund, even though ratified by his fellow-Trustees, over whom, as Judge Butler says, his influence is predominating, must be scrutinized most closely. It must not only look right in law, it must be right in law and in morals, too.

McLeod speaks and the Master seems to regard his words as worthy of grave consideration, and gives his approval. McLeod says that his intentions were good, and that, when he abstracted the first $30,000, he was amply able to repay the same. That the Master should undertake to make a finding upon so delicate a point upon a proceeding of this kind, without full and proper evidence, is in itself reprehensible. The prima facie case made is to the contrary. But this is not a criminal prosecution, in regard to which the question of interest might afford a loophole to a criminal. No amount of good intent on McLeod's part in the inception of a transaction could justify him in throwing the burden of a losing speculation upon his trust fund, which knew nothing of those intentions, if they existed, and which, oddly enough, learned of it only when, whatever the intentions may have been, the facts were terribly against Mr. McLeod, and the losses terribly against the fund. The claim that he was amply able to restore what he had taken would end all civil and criminal prosecutions for theft.

When the administration of a company whose finances are as great as many a sovereign Government is suddenly taken from the control of its owners and confided to a court, a tremendous obligation is laid upon that court. Particularly is this so since friendly receiverships, of which this seems to be practically one, are sanctioned. This receivership practically continued in active control the old management. But it removed all responsibility to the owners, for the receivers are responsible to the court, and the court only to its own conscience. How can the court discharge this tremendous duty and yet maintain its unblemished independence, impartiality, and purity? Only by placing before the creditors, who are the cestuyque trust, every detail of its management, so that, if any wrong has been or may be done, its attention can be called thereto promptly, clearly, and pointedly by any party in interest.

What have these receivers done to assist the court to uphold its high character? They have told it nothing of the McLeod or Lehigh Valley transaction, of all the transactions of which we speak and which are crucial and glaring and single objects of complaint.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bijur's argument Mr. Deckson said that he did not think it would be proper for the receivers to appear in court and oppose their removal. But there were other counsel present—Messrs. Bispham and Whitridge—who would like to be heard on the subject, and he begged the court to listen to them.

Judge Butler replied that the court had nothing to do with the questions which the counsel referred to desired to raise. The issues before the court were those raised in the Rice petition; they concerned the administration of the property, and were all quite distinct. The court could not permit a widespread discussion by every member of the bar. The parties to the proceeding were of record, and if others wished to intervene they should do so in the regular way. Mr. Deckson was perhaps right in his position, for it probably was not proper for the receivers at this time to oppose the application. It was possible, Judge Butler added, that the court might grant some part of the prayer of the petition without necessarily involving the removal of the receivers; but if, upon examination of the charges, the court should deem the question of removal to be one demanding consideration, they would no doubt be given an opportunity to be heard. The court then took the papers in the case.

### DO NOT AGREE WITH MR. OLMSTED

#### Landscape Architects Who Think the Driveway Engineer Need Not Be Subordinate to Them.

President Clausen of the Park Board said yesterday that letters had been received by the Commissioners from landscape architects taking exception to the views of Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux regarding the Harlem River Driveway. They did not agree that the engineer should be entirely under the control of the landscape architect.

One letter was from Thomas J. Caparn, a landscape architect of Summit, N. J. While he entertains a high opinion of Mr. Olmsted, he believes there are other landscape architects besides Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Vaux who are competent to lay out the driveway as it should be. The engineers, he thinks, should not be wholly under the orders of the architect, although there would be many times when such should be the case. Mr. Caparn suggests that plans be invited from landscape architects, and, after an examination, that the best plans receive the award. He is confident that the mooted question would then be solved to every one's satisfaction.

The only other letter was from James MacPherson of Trenton, N. J. He says Mr. Olmsted has given the impression that there are not good landscape architects in the United States. "I must apologize for my existence under the circumstances," he says. The services of a landscape architect, he believes, need not always be called in before the engineer has finished the construction of the work. He cites the case of the embankments along the Thames River, in London, and says that the landscape architect's services were called for after the embankments were built.

### GRANTS MADE BY THE ALDERMEN

#### Franchise for a Cross-town Railway—A Vault Privilege for the Astors—Victory for Hackmen.

The Board of Aldermen granted a franchise to the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad yesterday for a line to run through Eighty-sixth Street from the Boulevard to Central Park, to connect with the line now running through Central Park and East Eighty-sixth Street to Avenue A. One fare is to be charged for the trip cross-town.

Alderman Long protested against granting the franchise, saying that the West Eighty-sixth Street property owners are very much averse to having tracks laid in that street.

The board also granted permission to J. R. Downing, a contractor, to construct a vault under the sidewalk at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, for the new hotel to be built by the Astors.

Alderman Long opposed granting the permission, on the ground that it would be giving away $250,000 of city property to the Astors.

The board adopted a resolution allowing hackmen to have one hack in front of each hotel. This is a victory for the hackmen, who have been opposed by the hotel proprietors.

The hotel proprietors, most of whom have contracts with cab owners, threaten to take the matter to the courts, as they claim the board has not the right to grant a hack owner the privilege of standing in front of their property.

### *THE WEATHER FORECAST.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, south winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, south winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming south. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, northeast winds, becoming southeast. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeast winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, south winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, west winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, west winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, west winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, cooler, north winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler in northern portion, west winds.

An area of high pressure covers all districts, being highest on the Atlantic coast and over the Rocky Mountain plateau. The pressure is relatively low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New-England and on the Rocky Mountain plateau, and fallen generally in the lake regions and central valleys. The temperature has fallen in New-England and the Atlantic States, and has risen in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The weather has been fair in all districts. The weather will continue fair in all districts, except possibly in the lake regions. The temperature will rise slowly in all districts.

### Pianos.

**POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.**
65,000 IN USE. ESTAB. 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES OF UPRIGHTS FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKERS', $100 UPWARD: EASY TERMS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED.
SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANO. (WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS.")
OPEN EVENINGS. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 5th AV., NEAR 14th ST.

### Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

### Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to certain lands in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, for public use as and for a public park and public parkway, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Estimate for the purpose of making a just and equitable estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises laid out, appropriated or designated by Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1894 for a public park or parkway, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets and Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, or so much thereof as we shall deem advisable to be acquired for said purposes, will hold a public meeting in Room No. 113, on the third floor of the Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and determining the question whether the whole, or, if less than the whole, how much of the lands and premises specified in said act of the Legislature shall be acquired for said public purposes.

An opportunity will be afforded at such time and place to all persons who may so desire to be heard in regard to said questions.—Dated New-York, December 11, 1894.

THOMAS P. WICKES,
PIERRE V. B. HOES,
CONRAD HARRES,
Commissioners.

GEORGE O'REILLY, Clerk.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Boarders Wanted.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single rooms, second floor; en suite or separate; good table; references.

34th ST., NO. 2 WEST, ONE DOOR from 5th Av.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; private table; reference.

47th ST., 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Back parlor, sunny room; also second story front and back; superior table; references.

141 EAST 53d ST., near LEXINGton Av.—French boarding; nicely-furnished parlor and other rooms.

338 WEST 23d ST.—English family have nice clean rooms and good board; first-class home.

A1.—EXCELLENT CUISINE, WITH OR WITHout wine; large and small rooms; clean; moderate. 205 West 25th.

### Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; also small room; breakfast; reference.

LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to rent; meals if desired; family small. 62 West 46th St.

### Hotels.

**HOTEL VENDOME,**
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS. 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

**HOTEL MAJESTIC,**
Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
Richard H. Stearns, Managing Director

**HOTEL BRISTOL,**
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY. A select home for permanent and transient guests. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS. JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

**THE DUNMORE,**
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

### Winter Resorts.

**Thomasville, Ga.**
**PINEY WOODS HOTEL**
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

**LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.**
**LAUREL HOUSE.**
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

**HOTEL BEECHWOOD,**
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
**PALMER HOUSE** NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

### Instruction—City Schools.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST., NEW-YORK.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; private instruction; day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

### Instruction—Country Schools.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; superior advantages; special rates after the holidays. S. E. COOK, Waterloo, N. Y.

### Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; practical; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

### Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and classes in dancing every day.

### Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 4, 1894.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., January 3, 1895, certain stores belonging to the navy and condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of provisions, clothing, swivels, blocks, rivets, pairits, iron and copper tanks, distillers, gum packing and gaskets, nails, iron rollers, boiler, sounding machine, old metal, &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder for each lot by sealed proposals. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the General Storekeeper, navy yard, League Island. Proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of condemned stores at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., to be opened on January 3, 1895," and addressed to the Paymaster of the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date. A deposit of twenty per cent. of the total amount of a bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the material or articles within twenty days (at the convenience of the Government) from date of acceptance of bid, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. The stores must be removed without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS of Improvement at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1894.—Separate sealed proposals in duplicate, for the following objects, indorsed proposals for "Constructing Quay Wall, foot of Main Street," "Reconstructing Building No. 6," "Bending Shop, Building No. 114," "Extension of Boiler Shop, Building No. 28," "Construction of Causeway across Wallabout Channel," "Construction of Quay Wall inside of Whitney Basin," and "Construction of Garbage and Refuse Crematory," respectively, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this bureau until 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to this bureau or the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard, where plans may be examined and, if necessary, obtained. A bond of one thousand ($1,000) dollars must accompany each bid for the respective objects as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his b

# A VERY HIGH DEATH RATE

## Health Board Records of Some of Trinity's Old Houses.

## REPORTS AGAINST MANY TENEMENTS

### One Hundred and Forty-Five Deaths in Eighty-One Houses in Three Years—Disease-Breeding Places.

It is a singular coincidence that the number of deaths in the houses and tenements of the Trinity Church Corporation increases, as a rule, in proportion to the number of sanitary complaints made against the premises to the Board of Health.

A further investigation yesterday of the number of deaths reported in Trinity's houses continued to show a death rate higher than the normal, varying according to location. The official death reports from the Trinity dwellings in Grand, Greenwich, Grove, West Houston, Hudson, King, Morton, Spring, Sullivan, and Vandam Streets were examined. In 81 houses and tenements in these streets there have been 145 deaths the last three years.

There yet remain for investigation the reports from the houses and tenements in Varick, Vestry, Watts, Washington, and West Twenty-fifth Streets.

In the last three years there were four deaths in the house at 4 Grand Street, which is the only dwelling owned by Trinity in that street. It is an ancient two-story-and-basement brick house, with dormer windows. From the street the place looks to be in the final stages of neglect and decay. The interior is not more inviting than the exterior. Two of the deaths were in 1892 and two in 1893. All were from throat and lung troubles.

This old house has been the subject of five complaints to the Board of Health. There was one complaint in 1892, and there have been four complaints during the present year. Sanitary orders were issued directing the premises to be made healthful.

There have been seven deaths in two years in the house at 609 Greenwich Street. Three persons died there in 1892, and there were four deaths in 1893. Five of those who died there were children under five years of age. One of the infants died when a year old of bronchitis. There have been four complaints against this house to the Board of Health. There were two complaints in 1892, one in 1893, and one in 1894. In each case the complaint was found to be well founded by the Sanitary Inspector who examined the premises, and orders were issued directing the owners of the premises to put the place in a healthful condition.

A report condemning the sanitary condition of this house was made yesterday to the Board of Health by Dr. John Drain. He found the walls filthy, and there was decayed animal and vegetable matter in the cellar and in the front area. Plaster was falling from the ceilings.

There were three deaths in the house at 635 Greenwich Street, and three deaths in the opposite dwelling, 638 Greenwich Street, within the last three years.

There have been three sanitary complaints in the last two years against the house at 635 Greenwich Street. Two of the complaints were made in 1892, and there was one complaint this year. All the complaints were found to be based on facts, and orders to repair were issued.

No. 635 is a front tenement house containing four families. A condemnatory report concerning its condition was made to President Wilson of the Board of Health yesterday by Dr. Drain. He found the drains in the yard filthy and offensive. There were foul odors through the house, caused by a defective waste pipe. The tenement was falling to pieces in places.

There were three deaths in two years in the house at 249 West Houston Street. This is a brick three-story-and-basement tenement, and was originally a private house, like nearly all of the Trinity tenements.

There were three deaths in two years in the house at 252 West Houston Street, opposite the last-mentioned dwelling. This is a five-story brick tenement, occupied by four families. It was built within ten years and is a narrow tenement, with fire escapes on the front. It is one of the half dozen or so of modern Trinity tenements in the ordinary acceptation of the word. There have been five complaints to the Board of Health against this tenement in the past two years. One complaint was made in 1892, there were three in 1893, and one was made in the present year.

Three persons have died in the period under investigation in the house at 452 Hudson Street. All of those who died there were little children. This house was complained of to the Board of Health once in 1892.

In two years four persons died in the house at 110 King Street. This is an old three-story brick house, with a basement and an attic. The premises were three times complained of in two years to the Board of Health—once in 1893 and twice since the beginning of the present year.

In two years—1891 and 1893—three infants died in the house at 224 Spring Street. It is a three-story and basement brick dwelling house. It has already been described in The New-York Times. It is one of a row of old brick houses which have been turned into tenements. Some years ago the house grew so unstable that the owner found it necessary, in order to save it from the fate of its neighbor, to brace it through the floors from front to rear with long iron rods. The iron stars set in the front wall show from the street. A part of the corner of the front of the house crumbled away some time ago, and the hole was plugged up with new bricks. It is now inhabited by three families.

A report concerning 224 Spring Street was made to the Board of Health yesterday by Dr. Drain. He certified to President Wilson that he found no sewer connections in the rear area to carry off the stagnant water. The yard was damp. The roof was in a leaky condition, thereby affecting the walls of the house.

There have been three deaths in two years in the house at 265 Spring Street. It is a four-story brick building, very old, one of the oldest and most dilapidated-looking on the entire Trinity tract. There have been eight complaints to the Board of Health against this house. There were six complaints in 1892, one in 1893, and one this year. The complaints were all discovered by the Sanitary Inspectors to be well-founded, and orders were issued to have the troubles abated.

The following table shows the houses and tenements of the Trinity Church Corporation in Grand, Greenwich, Grove, West Houston, Hudson, King, Morton, Spring, Sullivan, and Vandam Streets, in which one or more deaths have occurred in the past three years. The figures are official:

| House No., Street, and | Deaths in Three Years. | House No., Street, and | Deaths in Three Years. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Grand | 4 | 194 Hudson | 1 |
| 451 Greenwich | 1 | 200 Hudson | 1 |
| 515 Greenwich | 2 | 314 Hudson | 1 |
| 517 Greenwich | 2 | 340 Hudson | 1 |
| 521 Greenwich | 1 | 342 Hudson | 1 |
| 600 Greenwich | 1 | 372 Hudson | 1 |
| 633 Greenwich | 2 | 374 Hudson | 2 |
| 635 Greenwich | 3 | 378 Hudson | 1 |
| 638 Greenwich | 3 | 389 Hudson | 1 |
| 640 Greenwich | 2 | 452 Hudson | 3 |
| 644 Greenwich | 2 | 466 Hudson | 1 |
| 645 Greenwich | 2 | 468 Hudson | 1 |
| 648 Greenwich | 0 | 476 Hudson | 1 |
| 650 Greenwich | 2 | 474 Hudson | 1 |
| 651 Greenwich | 2 | 477 Hudson | 1 |
| 659 Greenwich | 2 | 478 Hudson | 2 |
| 963 Greenwich | 1 | 69 King | 1 |
| 10 Grove | 2 | 85 King | 2 |
| 104 Grove | 2 | 99 King | 1 |
| 109 West Houston | 1 | 110 King | 4 |
| 211 West Houston | 2 | 114 King | 1 |
| 213 West Houston | 2 | 59 Morton | 2 |
| 245 West Houston | 1 | 95 Morton | 2 |
| 248 West Houston | 2 | 224 Spring | 3 |
| 249 West Houston | 3 | 237 Spring | 1 |
| 251 West Houston | 2 | 239 Spring | 3 |
| 252 West Houston | 3 | 241 Spring | 1 |
| 253 West Houston | 1 | 245 Spring | 3 |
| 254 West Houston | 2 | 247 Spring | 2 |
| 255 West Houston | 2 | 249 Spring | 1 |
| 256 West Houston | 2 | 251 Spring | 2 |
| 257 West Houston | 1 | 265 Spring | 3 |
| 259 West Houston | 1 | 311 Spring | 2 |
| 291 West Houston | 2 | 313 Spring | 1 |
| 293 West Houston | 2 | 4 Sullivan | 2 |
| 299 West Houston | 2 | 17 Vandam | 1 |
| 301 West Houston | 1 | 37 Vandam | 2 |
| 182 Hudson | 1 | 68 Vandam | 1 |
| 183 Hudson | 2 | 73 Vandam | 1 |
| 185 Hudson | 1 | 82 Vandam | 1 |
| 187 Hudson | 1 | | |
| Total | 145 | | |
| Total number of houses | 81 | | |

A word of explanation will help the reader on the subject of Trinity tenements. Although commonly called tenements, many of the worst of them are not within the legal definition of tenement, for the reason that they contain only one or two families. A tenement holds three or more families. Out of 344 buildings owned by Trinity, less than a dozen are really tenements.

There is a five-story modern tenement at 114 King Street. There is a five-story old-fashioned tenement at 252 West Houston Street. An old four-story tenement stands at 4 Clarkson Street. There is one five-story and one six-story tenement on Canal Street. A five-story modern brick tenement is situated at 95 Charlton Street. There is a five-story brick tenement at 105 Varick Street. There is a modern tenement, three stories high, at 180 to 188 Varick Street.

Nearly all of the so-called Trinity "tenements" are two and three and four-story (mostly two-story and attic) buildings which were small private houses. It is only by considering the small size and population of these Trinity tenements when compared with the ordinary New-York tenement, that the comparatively large death rate in Trinity's houses is to be appreciated. The largest of the Trinity tenements contains only twenty-two families, and the average Trinity "tenement" holds only three families.

Signs of unusual activity are to be met with about the Trinity "tenements." To all appearance there is a genuine house-cleaning now under way. The suggestive swish of paint and whitewash brushes blends with the pounding of hammers, to give an appearance of rehabilitating the most ancient of Trinity's tenements.

A few of the worst are being scrubbed, painted, papered, and plastered. No changes have yet been made, however, in the plumbing or drainage of these places. Thirty more of Trinity's houses were inspected yesterday and declared by the Health Board officers to be unsanitary. They were:

Barrow—No. 96.
Greenwich—Nos. 609, 633, 635, 638, 640, 642, 645.
Hudson—Nos. 182, 183, 191, 194, 380, 455.
Spring—No. 224.
Varick—Nos. 173, 175, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 191, 199, 201, 210.
West Houston—Nos. 248, 252, 254, 256.

Many of the complaints were made by direction of President Wilson.

The house at 638 Greenwich Street is a two-story basement and attic tenement containing six families. The flooring on the top and second floors is sunken to such an extent that a special inspection will be made by the Building Department.

No. 96 Barrow Street has an undrained yard, where stagnant water stands. The flushing in the closet is so defective as to cause much annoyance to the tenants.

The walls at 609 Greenwich Street are black with dirt, and the paper hangs down in strips. In the cellar and front area animal and vegetable matter is scattered about in a decomposing state. Great holes in the cellar flooring make it dangerous to walk there. In many places throughout the house the plastering has dropped off the walls.

No. 633 Greenwich Street is a tenement house containing seven families. Every drop of water for the supply of the tenants has to be carried from a hydrant in the back yard, where the pavement is so sunken as to be dangerous. The bannisters in the hallways are broken, and the tenants are in constant danger of being thrown down the steps. This is also the case with the adjoining tenement, No. 635, which contains four families. The yard drains here are filthy and offensive. Foul odors pervade the whole house.

At 638 Greenwich Street is a two-story basement and attic tenement containing six families. An old-fashioned sink in the basement is so defective as thoroughly to dampen the surrounding floor, which is gradually rotting away. This house has been referred to the Building Department.

The report on 642 Greenwich Street shows that tenement to be in a deplorable condition. In the rear sunken pavements, offensive closets, and decaying vegetables and animal matter combine to menace the health of the tenants, while inside loose plaster, damp and dirty walls, sunken floors, and broken bannisters add to their danger.

The house at 645 Greenwich Street has a cellar and cellar extension, both unfit for habitation, which are occupied by two adults, a direct violation of the sanitary code. This building has been referred to the Building Department.

The house at 182 Hudson Street has a rear area with no sewer connections. Pools of stagnant water stand about the area in consequence. The ceilings and floors of the house are saturated with water which leaks from a defective sink.

No. 194 Hudson Street is in a similar condition, and, in addition, has an outhouse which is filthy with old rags, straw, and refuse.

The two-story, attic, and basement dwelling at 191 Hudson Street has a defective lead waste pipe, from which foul odors escape. It also has an inner bedroom in the basement not provided with means of ventilation.

One of the worst features about the tenement at 389 Hudson Street is an extension, used as a stable, the roof of which it is necessary to cross in order to get to the back yard. This roof is unsafe to walk on. The banisters in the halls are broken also, and the sinks are defective, making the ceilings beneath wet and filthy. The yard is full of decomposed refuse.

In the houses at 186 and 199 Varick Street the Inspectors found foul odors escaping from defects in the traps of the sinks. The roof of 186 leaks badly, and the plaster threatens to fall. The yard of 199 is not connected with the sewer. This is also the case at 224 Spring Street, where defective water pipes were found.

The houses at 173 and 175 Varick Street have stagnant water in their yards, caused by sunken pavements, and one of the houses has a closet in the yard which is a nuisance to the neighborhood.

According to the Health Board experts, defective sewerage and stagnant water in or around places of human habitation are among the prolific causes of disease and death.

Some of the friends of Trinity Church charge that the present investigation of the corporation's tenements by the Board of Health is no better than a persecution. They ask why, if these things exist, the Board of Health has not found it out before. On this point, Dr. Cyrus Edson, one of the Health Commissioners, said last night: "There is no point in that objection to our investigation. It is the duty of the Board of Health to find out these things. Why, that is what we are doing now. We are finding out. There have been frequent complaints against many of the Trinity houses, and the board has found out things about them.

"It is absurd to expect the board to find out at once and always know everything about every one of the 36,000 tenements in New-York City. To do that would require many more Inspectors than are at our command. As a matter of fact, we need double our present number of Inspectors.

"The Health Board is always on the look-out, and is always finding out, and while it may have overlooked some of the Trinity houses, it has done all it could, and all that any reasonable citizen should expect from it. The condition of many of the Trinity houses is an outrage. I do not wish, however, to say anything harsh on this subject. The Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity are worthy and respectable and well-meaning men. They no doubt now see differently."

Col. Cruger was seen yesterday at his office, and appeared quite indignant over the reports published in the papers.

"I do not like the way the reports were prepared," he said, "and I do not think the newspapers are treating us fairly or correctly." He declined to say in what particulars the reports were incorrect, or to express any opinion regarding the work of the Health Board.

The Building Department, to which many of the buildings have been specially referred, is now engaged in a separate investigation, which is likely to result in a condemnation of a number of the old frame houses, which consist of little more than piles of worm-eaten boards. One thing the department will insist upon is the providing of every house with a fire escape.

### New Presbyterian Church in Verona.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 18.—The borough of Verona is to have a Presbyterian Church. The Rev. David R. Frazer, the Rev. I. B. Hopwood, and Edward Sealey of Newark, the Rev. William F. Junkin, and Philip Doremus of Montclair, composing the committee to consider the matter appointed by the Presbytery of Newark, have so decided. These church officers have just been elected: Elders—Caleb M. Harrison, James C. Canniff, Arthur H. Griffin; Deacons—James R. Hawthorne, David Brooks, Raymond V. N. Jacobus, W. H. Jacobus, Daniel Demarest, J. Harvey Smith. A site for a church and a temporary place of worship will soon be selected.

### A Burglar at Ten Years.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—Henry Tabler, who sleeps over his gun shop on the Hackensack Plank Road, heard a noise in his shop early yesterday morning. He found, crouching under a counter in the shop, a ten-year-old boy. At the police station a silver watch, $10, and a loaded revolver, all of which he had taken from the store, were found on him. He gave his name as Willie Dear, and said that two older boys prompted the robbery.

One cloth has gone back on us. We tried to have it "too fine for anything," and it turns out to be too fine for hard wear—surface rubs off.

It's a rather smooth mixed cheviot, brown or gray with faint black stripe. We made it into men's suits, men's trousers, boys' suits, boys' trousers, small boys' suits, and knickerbockers.

Bring 'em back—won't you, please?—and get your money. They aren't our kind of clothes, and it isn't fair to judge us by an occasional mistake. Judge us by the way we take 'em back.

We're not perfect, never were, never expect to be. *Money back if you want it*—fills in the chinks.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

During the Holiday Season, we shall have a Special Sale of Duchesse Lace Collars in the new Vandyke shape, at $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00 each. Point Gaze Flounces, from $10.00 to $50.00 per yard. Duchesse Lace Flounces, from $7.50 to $15.00 per yard. Point and Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs.

IN THE BASEMENT.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents each. Ladies' Hand-Embroidered, from 75 cents to $5.00 each, in Fancy Boxes. Ladies' French Embroidered, from $1.50 to $25.00 each, in Fancy Boxes. Ladies' Hemstitched, 75 cents and upwards per half dozen. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs, 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Novelties in Ladies' Neckwear in Jabots, Collarettes and Yokes, in Silk and Chiffon, with Lace effects.

Face Veilings in the latest styles.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Reliable Silver Plate,

The Genuine Rogers Goods,

MANUFACTURED CONTINUOUSLY FOR HALF A CENTURY, AND HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

*Ladies' Handkerchiefs.*

225 doz. pure Linen, Hand-embroidered,

12½ cts.,

Pure Linen, Hemstitched and Initialed,

(8 varieties for selection),

25 cts.

Edged real Valenciennes Lace

50 cts.,

Sheer French Linen, Hand-embroidered, edged with real Valenciennes,

$1.25,

Point Lace Handkerchiefs,

$15.00, value $25.00.

*Lord & Taylor,*

Broadway & 20th St.

CONTINUATION OF OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.

Chenille Curtains

Balance of Importers' Samples, also our own, in strips and pairs,

At the Uniform Price of $2.00.

Worth from $5.00 to $8.00.

FURNITURE.

We have made up a large number of Parlor Suits, odd pieces, and Fancy Chairs, also a large variety of Fancy Articles,

OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING,

Suitable for Holiday Presents,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.


### DINNER TO CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

#### Reginald Henshaw Ward His Host at the Metropolitan Club.

The red dining room of the Metropolitan Club was the scene of an enjoyable dinner last evening, when Reginald Henshaw Ward acted as host and Chauncey M. Depew was the guest of honor. Thirty-two covers were laid.

The table, which was in the shape of an "I," was elaborately decorated with innumerable pink roses on a ground of smilax. The light of a dozen or more candles under red shades blended well with the decorations and the paper of the dining room.

The dinner began at 8 o'clock. The Hungarian Band furnished an excellent programme throughout the evening, playing in one of the small reception rooms next to the diners.

Dr. Depew, as the guest of honor, sat at Mr. Ward's right, and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt at the host's left. There were no formal toasts.

Among those who enjoyed Mr. Ward's hospitality and one of the best dinners of the season were Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Morris K. Jesup, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, E. N. Tailer, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, George R. Schieffelin, Brayton Ives, George Jay Gould, Jules A. Montant, Jules de Neufville, Frederick Taylor, R. Livingston Beekman, Arthur B. Twombly, Isaac Iselin, Capt. W. C. Beach, J. E. Tolfree, William Chapin, E. J. Berwind, Camille Weidufeld, F. H. Benedict, Ford Huntington, George W. Kidd, George E. Armstrong, H. Victor Newcomb, H. H. Campbell, J. F. A. Campbell, Count Hadik, and Mr. Satterlee.

### The United Press Appreciated.

From The Daily News of Yesterday.

That the United Press telegraphic service is by far the best to be had is acknowledged by the papers of the Southern Associated Press after a trial which dates back only to the first of this month, but which has left almost nothing to be desired in the way of promptness and skill.

During this time the arrest of Bank Defaulter Seely was furnished to the United Press papers before it was sent out by the Chicago telegraphic news corporation, although the event occurred almost under the shadow of the latter's headquarters. Then the really interesting features of the new Japanese treaty with this country, which the Senate has "hung up" for the present, were telegraphed by the United Press to its papers before the Western Associated Press appreciated their importance, and the value of the Southern Associated Press connection was proved by the receipt in the offices of the United Press papers of graphic and accurate accounts of the disastrous cyclones in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, far in advance of any information of consequence by the few papers served by the Western Associated Press.

Then the United Press reports of the labor convention held at Denver have been far more prompt, correct, and readable than those of its would-be rival. They covered the entire field and showed a thorough understanding of the situation.

That the members of the Southern Association are thoroughly pleased with the United Press service is shown by the letters of praise received from the editors of such excellent papers as The Atlanta Constitution, The Macon Telegraph, The Augusta Chronicle, The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, The Savannah News, The Montgomery Advertiser, The Birmingham Age-Herald, The Wilmington (N. C.) Star, The Raleigh News-Observer, The Charleston News and Courier, The Columbia State, The Jacksonville Times-Union, and The New-Orleans Daily States.

### A Three-Year-Old Pedestrian.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 18.—Master Thomas Mella of 450 Henderson Street, three years old, started out for a walk yesterday. He was found last night in Greenville, about five miles from his home. As the route from his home to the point where he was found is circuitous, the little fellow probably traveled over six miles.


WATERS PIANOS

The high reputation which the WATERS PIANOS have maintained for FIFTY YEARS will be increased by the improved WATERS PIANOS of to-day. Their chief characteristic is a WONDERFUL POWER AND FINE QUALITY OF TONE.

A GREAT OFFER!

AN ELEGANT NEW WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, three pedals, and all improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on payments of only $10 down and

$7 PER MONTH.

A handsome stool and cover given with each piano and no charge for delivery within 25 miles of New-York.

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange at full value.

OPEN EVENINGS

until January 1st. Don't fail to examine our Pianos, prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

Registered Trade Mark.

Holiday Gifts.

Handkerchiefs.

Plain Hemstitched,
Initialed,
Embroidered,
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Every handkerchief warranted pure linen.

Household Linens, etc.

Articles for table decoration.
Bureau and cushion covers.
Down Quilts and Pillows.
Pillow Shams, Bed Spreads, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE, 14 West 23d Street.


### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Dullest Week of the Year.—This week is recognized by theatrical managers as the dullest in the year, and many of the traveling companies suspend operations and take a holiday. The stores are all open evenings, and these are more potent attractions to the women who enjoy Christmas shopping than the theatres. The women take the men with them, and none but the very strongest attractions can count on doing a good business the week before Christmas. Christmas week is somewhat better, the shops no longer being in competition with the theatres, but people think themselves poor after buying Christmas presents, and no absolute revival of theatrical business can be counted on before New Year's. Then the companies which have been "resting" take to the road again, and the city theatres begin to show large audiences once more.

—"A Country Sport."—Peter F. Dailey, the popular comedian, comes to the Bijou Theatre next Monday to begin a short engagement in a revised version of John J. McNally's farce-comedy "A Country Sport." All the most attractive features of the piece have been retained, but several new songs, dances, and specialties have been added since last season. Mr. Dailey has a new song called "The Man That Stole Me Luncheon," and May Irwin will introduce a new negro melody called "Lindy, Does You Love Me?" Ada Lewis, "the tough girl," has a new song and dance entitled "She's de Ondly Gurl I Luf." James G. Sparks, the Irish comedian, and Andrew Mack, the tenor, are members of Mr. Dailey's company this season.

—The Holidays at Daly's.—The run of "Love on Crutches" at Daly's is limited to one week after to-day, as on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, Mr. Daly has decided to revive "The Taming of the Shrew." Katherine is Miss Rehan's most popular character, and Shakespeare's comedy is to form the holiday attraction at Daly's. No better offering could be made for this season of rejoicings, and the revival is to be on that elaborate scale which is characteristic of this house. "Love on Crutches" will have a special matinée Christmas Day.

—Jennie Yeamans Resigns.—Jennie Yeamans has sent to Canary & Lederer her resignation as a member of the company which is to play "The Twentieth Century Girl." Miss Yeamans has been trying ever since she made the engagement to discover what kind of a part she was to play, but, as the book is not yet written, it has been impossible to satisfy her curiosity. Meantime her engagement has prevented her from accepting several other good offers, and she has at last decided to free herself.

"The Cotton King."—At the Academy of Music "The Cotton King" is making an excellent record for itself. The big theatre is nightly attended by large audiences, and the applause is of that vociferous nature which indicates a popular success. The cast of "The Cotton King" is one of the strongest that has been seen in a melodrama here for many years, and the acting is effective. The great scenic effects of the play are the mill scene and the elevator in operation in the fourth act.

—"The Fatal Card."—May Robson of the Empire Theatre stock company, for whom there is no part in "The Masqueraders," will have a character part suited to her peculiar style in "The Fatal Card," the melodrama to be presented at Palmer's Dec. 31. Agnes Miller, Amy Busby, and Adrienne Dairolles, all of Charles Frohman's companies, will also appear in this play.

—Mlle. Rhea's Tour.—Mlle. Rhea, who has been resting in this city for the holiday season, will resume her tour in Reading, Penn., Christmas night. She is actively rehearsing Sardou's "The Parisians," and expects to produce it within a fortnight.

—"The District Attorney."—Manager T. H. French has engaged George Fawcett to create a leading part in "The District Attorney," which he is to produce at the American Theatre at the conclusion of Wilson Barrett's engagement there.

—Mrs. Langtry's Tour.—Joseph Reynolds, manager of Mrs. Langtry, was in the city yesterday. He says that his star is doing a remarkably good business in the West, considering the depression in that section of the country.


O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

At Reduced Prices.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Long Jackets of Cheviot Cloth, Tight-fitting, Fashionable Shapes,

7.98;

Formerly 11.75.

Fine Beaver Jackets, Tight-fitting, Coat Backs, Very Large Sleeves,

9.98;

Formerly 14.75.

Chinchilla Cloth Jackets, Long and Medium Shapes,

8.75;

Formerly 14.50.

FUR CAPES.

Russian Lynx Capes, made very full, lined throughout with Heavy Satin,

7.98;

Formerly 10.75.

WOOL SEAL CAPES,

Collar and Edging of Alaska Sable, Lined throughout with Heavy Satin,

24.98;

Formerly 35.00.

CANADA SEAL CAPES,

Full Sweep, Medium Length, Extra Quality,

14.98;

Formerly 20.00

OPEN EVENINGS.


### CITY AND VICINITY.

—Several gentlemen recently came together and adopted a resolution recommending that a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association be organized for the young men living north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Among the signers of the resolution are the Rev. Earnest R. Eckley of 74 Tremont Avenue, the Rev. George Nixon, John F. Dowd, Thomas J. Lock, William N. Searles, and Alfred Y. Cornell. They have called a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at 721 Tremont Avenue.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph that the steamer Gaelic arrived at San Francisco on Friday night, with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 20; Shanghai, Nov. 21. Yokohama, Nov. 30, due to arrive in New-York Dec. 19.

—Benjamin Skinner, twenty years old, who said he was an actor, went last evening to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from malaria. He was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, where he gave the name of a friend as William L. Field of Philadelphia.

—E. O. Thompson sails to-day on the Teutonic for Europe.

#### Long Island.

—A party of Queens County politicians started for Albany yesterday to try and secure some of the offices soon to be given out. In the party were Assemblymen-elect Eugene F. Vacheron and James H. Fairbrother, State Committeeman William J. Youngs, and Charles L. Phipps, who has received the indorsement of the County Committee for State Assessor. Assemblyman Richard Higbie of Suffolk was also with the party.

—Robert King, twelve years old, of 894 Steinway Avenue; Joseph Wurth, ten years old, of 303 Theodore Street, and Thomas Flynn, eighteen years old, of 900 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, were held for examination yesterday by Justice Ingram on a charge of breaking into the workshops of the Steinway Railroad Company and stealing a large quantity of brass car fittings.

—A three-rod public highway running from Lake Grove southward one mile to the Ronkonkoma Railroad station has been opened. It is the first public highway opened in that section, and the only one that can be traveled over without crossing some one's private property.

—Mrs. Appleford, an aged resident of Roslyn, fell off a stone wall Monday night and was severely injured. A Mrs. Murphy, living near where the woman fell, says that Mrs. Appleford was pushed off the wall by a boy, one of a party playing near the scene at the time.

—The Ladies' Aid Society connected with the Epworth Methodist Church at Whitestone will hold a fair in the village hall this afternoon and evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening. The proceeds of the fair will go into the general fund of the church.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of School Principal Maguire of Eastport, who was found dead Sunday, has rendered a verdict that death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Maguire was twenty-eight years old. He formerly taught school in Connecticut.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors has received from the Grand Jury a presentment recommending that a contract be entered into with Kings County for boarding prisoners in the penitentiary there, on the ground that money could be saved.

—At the annual election of the Good Government Association, town of Newtown, held Dec. 17, Augustus Rapalye of Newtown was elected President and John S. Power of Woodside, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

—During a heavy storm several weeks ago, the sloop Willis, owned by Capt. Patrick Lillis of Northport, was carried well inshore by the high tide. The sloop was floated on Monday after considerable hard work.

—The Acorn Social Club, composed of enlisted men of the United States Engineer Battalion, stationed at Willet's Point, will hold its first annual masquerade ball in the battalion mess hall to-morrow night.

—The Sea Cliff Improvement Association has appointed a committee to revise its by-laws, another committee to have the association incorporated, and a Committee of Ways and Means.

—The Long Island Railroad officials have abandoned their plan of moving their station at Glen Cove.

#### Yonkers.

—The Palisade Boat Club's ten-men team of bowlers met defeat at the hands of the Phoenix Club, on Monday night, on the home alleys. The scores were: Phoenix, 1,674; Palisade, 1,628. On Thursday evening the Palisade team goes to New-York to bowl the New-York Club in this tournament.

—The Getty Square Elevator, which has been repaired, resumed work yesterday. This is at the station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad. New cables and new machinery have been supplied, and everything is new except the car.

—Stephen Metz of 445 Nepperhan Avenue, for violating the excise law in selling beer on Sunday, Nov. 25, was found guilty, and fined $50, with the alternative of fifty days' imprisonment.

—The teas at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club house will, in future, be on Wednesday afternoons instead of on Saturdays, and the members and their friends are invited to be present.

—The Park Hill Country Club had its regular Tuesday evening dance last evening, and it was a very enjoyable event. There was a large attendance.

—The Yonkers Building and Loan Association has just rounded out its seventh year. On Thursday evening, it will have a sale of money.

—The Board of Excise, at its meeting on Monday, granted two licenses, denied two, and one was laid over for future consideration.

—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will this evening address the converts who wish to join the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The Arbutus League of the Central Methodist Church will hold a fair on Thursday and Friday evenings.

—William F. Kott, of 38 Main Street on Monday celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

#### Westchester County.

—During the last year the various towns of Westchester County sent men and women to the County Almshouse, as follows: Bedford, 15; Cortlandt, 74; East Chester, 19; Greenburg, 129; Harrison, 3; Lewisborough, 3; Mount Pleasant, 53; Mamaroneck, 14; Mount Vernon, 35; North Castle, 9; New-Castle, 11; New Rochelle, 32; North Salem, 2; Ossining, 17; Pelham, 5; Poundridge, 4; Rye, 27; Scarsdale, 0; Somers, 12; West Chester, 25; White Plains, 87; Yorktown, 16; Yonkers, 84. Every bed in the almshouse is occupied, and the Superintendent of the Poor asks for an appropriation to furnish another room.

—The Republican caucus of the Board of Supervisors decided on $10,000 as the salary for the Sheriff of the County, that being the limit allowed by law. When the subject was brought up yesterday, Supervisor Davenport of New-Rochelle, objected, and it was laid over until to-day.

### STATEN ISLANDERS IN A GREEK PLAY

#### "Ion" Presented Before Society People in the German Club's Theatre.

STAPLETON, S. I., Dec. 18.—The Greek tragedy "Ion," was produced in the theatre of the German Club, at this place, to-night by the leaders of the younger set in Staten Island society for the benefit of the building fund of Christ Church, at New-Brighton. The play has been rehearsed for two months under the direction of Edmund Russell, who played the leading rôle, and the production was a complete success. The characters were all well supported and the play was attractively staged.

The hall was filled with society people from Staten Island and New-York, who gave the amateur Thespians an enthusiastic reception and overwhelmed them with flowers. The play will be repeated to-morrow evening.

Among the principal players, besides Mr. Russell, were Edward Fesser, J. E. D. Trask, James Burkman, Herbert Clifford, Oliver Fiske, Philip Carl Sus, Frederick William Janssen, William F. Johnson, Beverley Robinson, Jr., Miss Ada Cox, and Miss Mary Preston Moore.

### A Great Electric-Light Plant.

The largest isolated electric-light plant in the world was completed yesterday by Hilton, Hughes & Co., after ten months' steady labor.

The dynamos are on the Tenth Street side of the building and are incased in glass on the customers' side, permitting an uninterrupted view of their workings.

The engines, which were started by ex-Judge Henry Hilton yesterday afternoon, are run by six boilers, the largest ever made in this country. There are in the great store 12,000 electric lights.

### A Senator's Privileges.

From The Washington Post.

When Senator Walsh was sworn in the other day, some one expressed regret that he was only to enjoy three more months of Senatorial life. "Well," said the Senator philosophically, "I can only repeat what Senator Cameron is quoted as saying. It is a wise remark. He went up to a Senator who had just been sworn in for a short term, and said: 'Senator, you have now the pleasure of association with us and the privilege of the floor for the rest of your life. And that is all there is in it for any of us.'"

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.—Advertisement.

Wednesday
Dec. 19-1894

# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

## THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER

### Dr. Alvah H. Doty Favored by Leading Physicians.

### WELL EQUIPPED FOR THE OFFICE

**Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases—Quick and Sure in Diagnosis, and Has Had Plenty of Experience.**

Two candidates for the appointment of Health Officer of the Port have distanced all others, so that the race is believed to be a certainty for one of them. It is the general belief that Governor-elect Morton will select Dr. Alvah H. Doty, although the friends of Dr. Daniel Lewis think that his chances are good.

The guardian of the Port of New-York from the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases from abroad by steam or other vessels has a most important office. Governor-elect Morton realizes this and has

Major Alvah H. Doty.

listened attentively to the claims put forward in behalf of the candidates by their friends.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the present Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Health Department of this city, is the better known of the leading candidates. His experience has been such that he can make a rapid diagnosis as to what the disease may be that incoming passengers, immigrant or tourist, may be suffering from and do the right thing at the right time. His friends say that his long experience in handling dangerous diseases of an infectious or contagious nature while connected with the Health Department eminently fits him for the position of Health Officer of the Port.

It is claimed for Dr. Doty that he has lived in an atmosphere of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhus for years, while physicians in private practice have had little or no practice in treating contagious diseases in this city. Whenever they do get a case of fever, smallpox, or any other malignant disease they call at once on the Health Department, as the law requires. The treatment of the patient has thus fallen to Dr. Doty, either personally or through his subordinates in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

Dr. Doty has been in the employ of the Health Department of the City of New-York since 1878, having been graduated that year from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was appointed an Inspector of the department by Dr. Vanderpoel, then Health Officer of the Port of New-York, who, by virtue of his office, was an ex-officio member of the Board of Health. After serving a couple of years of very hard service as Inspector, Dr. Doty was appointed to the very responsible position of diagnostician of the Board of Health. This was a position for which he was eminently fitted, because he had a record while serving as Inspector of never having made a mistake in the diagnosis of a case. Two years ago, upon the retirement of Dr. Roberts as Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, Dr. Doty was appointed his successor. The highest praise was given to him by the most competent authorities in the land.

It is the universal and openly-expressed desire of Dr. Doty's colleagues in the Health Department, as well as that of all the pathologists of the various medical colleges, that Governor-elect Morton shall select him. They unite in giving him warm support and declare that of all the candidates for the position he is the only one who can fill the position and be an absolutely safe person in whom to intrust the duty of guarding the city from incursions of contagion by the way of the great ocean highway. Since 1878, they say, Dr. Doty has had just the kind of experience which is necessary to fit a man for such a place. His experience has been practical.

One of the greatest pathologists of the day, a man whose name is a household word, not only in America, but in the scientific circles of Europe, in answer to a question as to what qualifications a Health Officer of the Port of New-York should possess, said to the reporter for The New-York Times:

"In the first place the quarantine of the port is maintained for the prevention of the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into this port. Now the necessary qualifications of a Health Officer to enforce the quarantine regulations is, first of all, a practical knowledge of the diseases which may come in under the disguise of some harmless complaint. I will qualify my last statement by saying that a very large majority of the physicians in regular practice do not give the correct diagnosis in primary symptoms where contagious or infectious diseases break out. They diagnose the symptoms as some harmless and temporary disorder, and treat it accordingly, and in twenty-four hours have a well-developed case of fever or some other dangerous malignant disease on their hands. Then they fly to the Health Department, glad that there is a law which compels them to unload their unwelcome patient upon the public. Half of them even then do not know what is the matter, until the diagnostician of the Health Department sends in his report. They may think they know, but in the majority of cases they are all at sea.

"I do not want it understood that I am referring to specialists. They rarely make a mistake in the primary diagnosis of a case, but then again they are generally specialists in one disease, and lack that wide experience in all classes and kinds of infectious and contagious diseases necessary to fit a man to fill such a position as Health Officer of the Port of New-York. The experience I speak of cannot be had, except in long and careful observation of all kinds of the dreaded diseases and actual contact with them in all their stages. This a physician in ordinary practice, or even a specialist in one or two kinds of diseases, does not have, and is, therefore, not qualified to become Health Officer.

"The only man who is qualified to fill the position is the one who, by his experience, can detect the faintest symptom and give a correct diagnosis of the disease. He must also be practically familiar with all sanitary laws and the management of sanitary regulations, the prevention of the spread of contagion, including the isolation of patients, the disinfection of their persons, clothing, and effects, and their hospital treatment. The law of 1893, relating to Quarantine, specifies that the Health Officer must be practically familiar with all quarantinable diseases, such as Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus, smallpox, scarlet fever, scarlatina, leprosy, and the less important quarantinable diseases."

"Do you know of a man who can fill all the qualifications which you have declared necessary?"

"Yes; one man—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the present Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the New-York Department of Health. He fills all the qualifications which I have laid down as necessary. There are, doubtless, others who could do the same, but they are not candidates for the position. Dr. Doty is, and he is the man."

Dr. E. J. Janeway was seen at his home in Fortieth Street, opposite Bryant Park. He said:

"I have given my indorsement to Dr. Alvah H. Doty of the Health Department. I think he is the proper man for the place, as his long experience in the diagnosis and handling of just the kind of diseases which he will have to look after at Quarantine eminently fits him, in my opinion, for the position. He will have nothing to learn down there, and will step into the position fully equipped with the most practical kind of knowledge, and, best of all, the kind that is required. There is no other man that I can call to mind now that I can say as much for. I hope to see Dr. Doty chosen, because I believe no man is better equipped with the requisite knowledge of contagious diseases gained by actual experience than Doty."

Dr. F. Mitchell Prudden, the eminent pathologist of the Vanderbilt College of Physicians and Surgeons, gave Dr. Doty the highest recommendation possible. He said:

"I don't think a man more capable than Dr. Doty could be found to fill the position. His experience has been something unusual in the line of handling contagious diseases. He is an utterly fearless man, and dares to go in search of truth where few dare to follow. He has gained his present high standing in the profession and the public service by hard and intelligent work and merit alone. There is not another man in New-York City who has had the experience with dangerous and malignant contagious diseases that he has, and I sincerely trust that he will receive the appointment of Health Officer of the Port. With Dr. Doty at Quarantine, we need have no fear that cholera or any other contagion will be smuggled in on us."

Dr. Prudden said that from a professional standpoint the physicians of the city thought that no appointment as Health Officer should be made except of a man who had just such an experience as Dr. Doty has had. To appoint a man who has had no experience with contagious diseases of all kinds meant that the city would be in constant danger of the visit of a plague from abroad. "I give to the public through you my unqualified indorsement of Dr. Doty," he said.

In addition to the eminent physicians quoted above, there are scores of other medical men, the most eminent practitioners in the city, who give their most unqualified approval of Dr. Doty, and express a personal desire to see him made Health Officer of the Port. Among the physicians who favor his appointment and who have written personal letters indorsing him to Governor-elect Morton, or who have called on the latter in person, are William H. Draper, Alfred L. Loomis, G. L. Peabody, W. T. Bull, J. D. Bryant, Surgeon General of the State; G. T. Harrison, F. Kinnicutt, G. Thomas, and J. W. McLane. The latter is the family physician of Governor-elect Morton.

Dr. Doty is a native of Albany and comes from one of the oldest families in the capital city. He went to the public schools and was graduated from the Albany High School. Then he entered the Albany Military Academy, where he attended for two years. His academic education was finished in the Rochester Military Academy, where he determined to become a physician and surgeon, with perhaps the intention of entering the United States Army after graduation. When he left the Rochester Military Academy, he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from there with high honors in 1878, and immediately entering upon his duties as an attaché of the Health Department of New-York City.

Dr. Doty, in addition to his career in the Health Department, has also a long military record. He is Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, in the Ninth Regiment, Oct. 4, 1880; promoted to a Captaincy May 21, 1884, and became Surgeon, with the full rank of Major, March 8, 1888. He is a very popular man not only in his own regiment, but also in other commands of the National Guard where he is personally known.

Dr. Doty is a Republican. If he is appointed he will become ex officio member of the Board of Health of this city.

## GAUGERS IN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

**Employes in the Internal Revenue Branch Brought Under the Rules.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The text of the order putting the Internal Revenue Bureau into the civil service was promulgated today. It reads:

By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the third clause of Section 6 of an act entitled "An Act to Regulate and Improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved Jan. 16, 1883,

It is ordered that all clerks, storekeepers, storekeepers and gaugers, and gaugers be and they are hereby arranged in the following classes, without regard to salary or compensation: Class 1, clerks; Class 2, storekeepers; Class 3, storekeepers and gaugers; Class 4, gaugers, provided that no person who may be required by law to be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman, shall be considered as within this classification, and that no person so employed shall be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

It is further ordered that no person shall be admitted to any place not excepted from examination by the civil service rules in any of the classes above designated until he or she shall have passed an appropriate examination under the United States Civil Service Commission, and his or her eligibility has been certified to by said commission or the appropriate board of examiners.

**Vessel Inspectors Asked to Resign.**

Peter J. Donohue, George H. Gardiner, and David S. Dey have received letters from Secretary Carlisle calling for their resignations as Inspectors of steam vessels. The men are Democrats, and have held their places for eight years. They were charged with incompetency by Inspector Thomas H. Barrett. On this charge they were directed to appear for civil service examination a few days ago.

Secretary Carlisle's letters seem to have been the result of their markings. They feel badly over their trouble, and seem to think they are ill-used. Failing to understand why their superiors did not discover their incompetency for eight years, they say there must be some other reason for their removal, which they hope to trace to its source.

**Women Convicted of Manslaughter.**

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Fournier and Mrs. Whalen, after a trial lasting six weeks, have been convicted at Burlington of manslaughter for the killing of the husband of Mrs. Fournier. The trial has cost the State $14,000, the largest amount ever paid out in Vermont in a criminal trial.

## CLUBS AND EXCISE LAW

### No Licenses That Meet the Needs of Clubmen.

### NONE IS REQUIRED BY THE STATUTE

**Members See No Justice in Paying the City for the Privilege of Buying Liquors from Themselves.**

The question whether or not men who are sufficiently provided with this world's goods to enable them to belong to clubs in which they may obtain spirituous and other drinks on Sundays should have an advantage over their poorer brethren whose places for refreshment and conviviality are closed on that day has long been a mooted one.

The present law governing the sale of liquors was not designed to affect the sale of liquors in clubhouses where purchases are made solely by club members. It was meant to regulate the public sale of liquors, but in no way does it cover cases where men buy liquors in which they have a proprietary interest.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn stated a short time ago that he thought that clubs should be compelled to take out licenses, the same as other places where liquors are sold. The Albany Excise Board has announced that it will try to compel clubs in that city to take out licenses if they wish to dispense liquors.

No such organization or corporation as the Union League, Manhattan, Players', or other clubs for social purposes is mentioned in the excise law. It has been argued, however, that if such clubs sell liquors to non-members they become liable to police intervention, but that excise boards cannot act against them, having no control over unlicensed places.

The idea upon which the clubs are formed is that men may have places of rest and recreation apart from such of their fellows as they do not choose to admit to their society—places in which a joint ownership exists, and where each pays for that which he obtains, that the original fund appropriated to make purchases may not be depleted. In other words, whatever he buys in the clubhouses he buys from himself. Clubmen say that the idea of their having to pay the city for this privilege is preposterous.

If a club were compelled to take out a license it would immediately lose the privacy for which it was formed.

There are five forms of liquor licenses recognized by the law: A license for an inn, a tavern, or hotel; a saloon license to sell spirituous liquors, wines, &c.; a saloon license to sell beers and ales only; a storekeeper's license to sell liquors, &c., not to be drunk on the premises, and a druggist's license to sell on prescriptions.

None of these licenses would be appropriate for social clubs, for he who has an inn or a hotel license must keep open house to all comers, and be prepared to lodge them if necessary. The holder of a saloon license of either kind must sell to all who ask except certain prescribed classes. A storekeeper's license would be of no avail, because liquors sold under it cannot be drunk upon the premises where sold. A druggist's license permits of but one filling of each prescription, and, as the clubs have no resident physicians, this license, clubmen say, is entirely out of the question.

Another element that enters into club life is the possibility of continuing the enjoyment of its privileges until morning if it be thought well to do so. This, again, would clash with the excise law if a license were a necessity in the clubhouse, for the law explicitly states that no liquor of any sort shall be sold between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M., unless a second, or all-night, license be obtained.

As clubs are conducted, no one has a right to enter them without permission of the managers. If a license were obtained to sell liquors it would immediately become the duty of the police to enter them whenever they considered it necessary for the purpose of repressing and restraining all conduct and practices therein which they might consider unlawful or disorderly.

The authority which the law delegates to an unthinking, or worse, member of the police force to enter a licensed place would result, in the opinion of clubmen, in the early destruction of club life. Clubs, which are the homes of many men, and are, in the same sense that men's houses are, their castles, could and would be invaded upon the slightest pretexts. The idea of seclusion and repose would be done away with, and club life as it has heretofore existed, would soon be a thing of the past.

A policeman could enter the Union League Club some bluster Winter evening, and upon finding two distinguished and honored citizens engaged in a game of piquet "for the dinners," he, being both judge of the law and the fact, which would justify an arrest, could arrest them both, upon learning the object of the game, for playing for a wager, and they would have no recourse, but would have to accompany him to a police station house. No warrant is necessary for the purpose of entering and making an arrest in any licensed place, as the policeman unites in himself the functions of Judge, jury, and executive officer for the purpose of enforcing his own decree. He has a summary power which he might exercise, for a consideration, to assist a process server by taking, upon any pretext, a man who lives in a club house to the street, where service could be made upon him by one who could not enter the man's dwelling to make it.

If clubs could be compelled to obtain licenses they would naturally obtain hotel or tavern licenses, as they are the most comprehensive ones issued, and, as the licensee would be the most popular member of the club, for his name must appear upon the exterior of the building or adjacent thereto, the amiable Dr. Depew might be seen making an annual pilgrimage to the Excise Board's office, there to satisfy the Commissioners that he has sufficient ability to keep a tavern and the necessary accommodations to entertain men and beasts, and that the Union League Club is required for the actual accommodation of travelers at the place where Dr. Depew proposes to keep it.

As it is not a supposable case that Dr. Depew would fail to qualify to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, after obtaining his license he would be compelled to emblazon upon the front of the club the name of the club, with his own name attached thereto.

While opinions may differ upon the question of licensing or not licensing clubs, and upon the apparent advantage that a club members has over a non-member in obtaining his Sunday beverage, clubmen insist that the law must be changed before the action contemplated by Mayor Schieren and others can be made effective.

**Preparing a Civil Service Report.**

Civil Service Commissioners E. Prentiss Bailey, De Forest Van Vleet, and Willard D. McKinstry, Chief Examiner Thomas Carmody, and Secretary Clarence B. Angle, toiled all day yesterday over books, papers, and records in Room 46, Gilsey House, preparing their annual report. The business transacted was of an entirely routine character.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CASINO

### The Opening of the Theatre Under Rudolph Aronson's Management Delayed by the Changes.

Work on the interior of the Casino, which was begun last week, is progressing rapidly, but it will be impossible to complete the changes contemplated by Rudolph Aronson in time to open the house as a vaudeville theatre next Monday, as was originally designed.

This fact having become manifest, an effort is being made to hurry the work in the auditorium, leaving that in the lower part of the house, by which quarters for the Casino Club are to be provided, to the last. The partitions of the first floor have been removed in preparation for the changes planned by the architect, but the work here is at a standstill, every energy being devoted to preparing the auditorium for opening as soon as possible.

In this part of the house the seats have been removed, and the floor is ready to receive the new carpets. The work of constructing the new boxes on the balcony floor is also progressing rapidly, and it is now hoped that the theatre proper will be ready for opening Saturday evening, Dec. 29, although it is possible that there may be some further delay. The plan is to open the theatre before the club is fully provided for on the first floor, and allow the improvements there to go on after the opening of the performances.

Rudolph Aronson is a busy man just now. He is personally superintending the changes being made at the Casino, as well as making arrangements for the vaudeville season which is to signalize his return to the management of the house, the construction of which was due to his enterprise and energy.

It is understood that many of the old attachés of the theatre are to return, so that it will be quite like old times to the former patrons of the Casino when the house is once again thrown open to the public.

## THE ASSEMBLY CEILING AGAIN

### Papier Mache on It Punctured with Holes and the Fibre in Many of the Molds Decomposing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Assembly ceiling bids fair to again occupy the attention of the public mind.

Punctured full of holes, like a sieve, worn away in some places and sunken in others, the Assembly papier-maché ceiling must be repaired and strengthened before a great while. This is the opinion, expressed privately, of those who are familiar with its condition. The ceiling is composed of papier-maché molds, 3 feet square, resting on quartered oak and iron girders. An examination to-day showed that a number of panels were punctured with holes, one of them being large enough to admit of the passage of a man's body. The fibre in many of the molds appears to be rotting away, and the papier maché to be gradually crumbling.

As viewed from the dark garret above, daylight may be seen through the ceiling in a hundred places in the chamber below. The Speaker's desk is plainly visible through one panel. Everywhere daylight could be seen through the substance, which is in a worse condition than is generally supposed. The door leading up to the garret over the ceiling, which has always been open to the public, has been kept locked for some months past, and the private stairway leading there from the Assembly Clerk's room has been boarded up. One of the reasons given for this is that should any one step off the narrow walk over the ceiling on to the papier maché it would mean instant death, as the ceiling is unable to sustain the least weight.

The scandal which attended the replacing of the stone-arched ceiling by this papier-maché ceiling in 1888, at a cost of $270,000, will be remembered.

## WIDELY-VARYING STORIES ABOUT A BOY

**His Mother Says the Douves Wouldn't Release Him—Douve's Views.**

Mrs. Mamie Anderson, housekeeper of the Sea View House, Canarsie, was a complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against August Douve of 165 East Thirty-first Street, whom she charged with detaining and beating her seven-year-old boy Alfred.

Justice Meade heard some contradictory evidence and then continued the case until Thursday. Agent Wilson of the Gerry society, in the meantime, will try to get the facts in the case. The child is now in charge of the society.

There is another son, Axel. He is five years old. He is with his mother. According to her statement her husband left her about two years ago and she went to Canarsie. He called on her and told her that he had work as a cook and was boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Douve. She became acquainted with Mrs. Douve, whose husband was in Europe. When Mr. Douve returned Mr. Anderson sought another boarding house.

Mrs. Douve had taken a fancy to the boy Alfred and she induced his mother to let him come and visit her. Mrs. Anderson called to see him one day and heard him call Mrs. Douve "mother." She decided to take him away, but she says Mrs. Douve thrust the boy into an adjoining room and locked the door. Then she heard blows and her boy crying.

She was sure Mr. Douve was beating him, but she wasn't allowed to get to him. Some days later she again tried to get the boy, but she says that Mrs. Douve declared:

"You cannot have your boy until your husband pays $50 for board that he still owes."

Mrs. Douve went to her husband and they got a warrant for Douve, which was served, after several failures, on Monday.

Douve, the defendant, asserted that Charles Anderson had taken the boy from his wife a year and a half ago because she was not a fit custodian for him. Anderson had arranged with him to have the boy live with him and his wife. He thought he was warranted in keeping the boy under the circumstances.

**Protest in Behalf of Saleswomen.**

The Board of Directors of the Ladies' Health Protective Association has issued the following protest in behalf of saleswomen:

"A complaint has been sent to the association regarding the condition of the saleswomen in shops, and stating that many of the large stores are keeping open very late in the evening during the holiday season, and allowing their employes no compensation whatever for this overtime, nor even money for supper.

"Feeling that the health of the saleswomen must certainly be impaired by the long hours without sufficient nourishment, we recommend that a warm supper be furnished them, or sufficient compensation to enable them to obtain it for themselves."

**Clark Didn't Appreciate a Good Thing.**

John Clark was appointed an Inspector of Boilers under the local Inspectors of Steam Vessels on Oct. 11. He absented himself from duty so frequently that he was asked to resign. He did nothing, and his case was referred to Secretary Carlisle, who ordered his discharge. He was notified yesterday that he was no longer in the Government service.

## GOV. NELSON FOR SENATOR

### Likely to be the Successor of William D. Washburn.

### A CHANGE DESIRED BY MINNESOTA

**Senator Washburn's Railroad Affiliations Used by His Political Enemies to Defeat His Re-election.**

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—William D. Washburn will probably not set in the Senate of the United States after March 4, 1895. This statement made three weeks ago would have elicited merriment among Minnesota politicians, but a change has come over the leaders, and they all now admit that Washburn has on his hands the fight of his life, with the chances decidedly against him.

The winner of the contest in January must secure 85 votes, and the anti-Washburn forces, composed of five distinct elements, claim that they will muster at least 90 and probably 100. To begin with, the country, which has 133 of the 168 members of the Legislature, has for the last six years steadily increased its jealousy of the prominence given St. Paul and Minneapolis. The cry is set up and re-echoed that St. Paul has the Capitol, Minneapolis the State University, the two cities between them most of the other State institutions, and, to cap the climax, the two United States Senators. The country press has taken up the shout of the school-district orators, and the shibboleth, "Vote for no Twin City man for Senator!" is ringing around this great Commonwealth as merrily as Christmas bells. Several St. Paul members of the Legislature have been given the cue to aid in the selection of somebody—anybody—who lives outside of the big cities. This is in the interest of a certain ex-Governor, whose home is in St. Paul, and who knows that if Washburn is returned the same complicated state of things as to country representation will come up when the hour arrives for the selection of a successor to Senator Davis in 1899.

A matter of great importance, too, at this time is the attitude of ex-Senator Sabin, who was defeated by Senator Washburn in 1889. This contest was notoriously one of the most corrupt ever known in the West, and the charges of "boodling" were so numerous that a long inquiry was made by legislative committees. Money, it is said, was freely used on both sides, and Sabin always claimed that he was defeated because Washburn's barrel held out better. In his speech at the caucus at which Washburn was nominated Sabin made this significant remark: "Gentlemen, I am not only done up, but cleaned out." Mr. Sabin is fighting Mr. Washburn this time tooth and nail. He went East a few days ago for ammunition, and will return here in a few days to remain in the arena until the battle is lost or won. Mr. Sabin says he does not want to be Senator himself, but that he will throw as many votes as he can against Washburn. He controls most of the members in his home county of Washington, and has considerable strength in other localities.

The railways and people interested in railways are also taking a lively hand in this struggle. There is a widespread antagonism to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The people of Minnesota take a public-spirited interest in their own railroads, and there is a well-grounded conviction that the Canadian Pacific has an unfair advantage in its competition with American roads. The Canadian road can do a great many things that the American roads cannot do. It enjoys all of the privileges that the American roads enjoy, and it is not hampered by the restrictive clauses in the Inter-State Commerce act.

Mr. Washburn is frequently spoken of as a Canadian Pacific man. About five years ago he sold the control of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad to the Canadian Pacific Company for a very good price. That road, with its branches, has nearly 1,000 miles of track. It is still owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific, and Senator Washburn is a member of the Board of Directors. The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie constitutes what is known as the "Soo" line, and for several years that line has been an aggravating and disturbing factor among the railroads of the Northwest. Senator Washburn's close connection with the line has naturally attracted public attention, and has elicited criticism from men whose interests have suffered because of the policy of the Canadian Pacific management. There have been intimations that Senator Washburn never misses an opportunity in Congress to aid the Canadian Pacific, and Minnesota men are now asking themselves whether it pays them to keep a Canadian Pacific man in the United States Senate.

The railroad feature of the contest is attracting much attention, and the legislators opposed to the Canadian Pacific are centering their strength upon Solomon G. Comstock of Moorhead, who has had one term's experience in Congress. Mr. Comstock will get most of the Republican votes of the Seventh Congressional District, and, if he needs them, half a dozen Populists of that district will vote for him.

Having secured pledges from enough members to defeat Washburn, the problem of the hour is how to crystallize this anti-Washburn strength upon somebody. The handling of these men, who are opposing Washburn for widely differing reasons, is a matter of delicate diplomacy, and no plan of campaign has been clearly marked out. Among those in whose bonnet the Senatorial bee is busily buzzing, is John L. Gibbs of Albert Lee. Mr. Gibbs is a candidate for Speaker of the House, and is so far in the lead that he will easily land the prize. The plan of Mr. Gibbs and his friends is to get the major portion of the vote that is cast for him for Speaker to also go to him for Senator. Mr. Gibbs lives in the First Congressional District, and will get most of the vote of his district, but outside of his bailiwick his strength will not reach large proportions.

Over in the Second District there is a decided disposition to vote for Congressman McCleary, whom the people are pleased to call the "Mankato schoolmaster," because of his decided stand during the campaign against the free-silver heresy. In St. Paul, more than half of the vote of the delegation will be cast for Edward G. Rogers, who has just been elected Clerk of the Courts by a phenomenal majority. As hinted above, however, this vote is merely complimentary and in the interest of a candidate who will come up for Senator Davis's seat at a later date. Even in Minneapolis, Senator Washburn's home, the vote for Mr. Washburn will not be solid. One vote will go to Charles A. Pillsbury, and it is said Thomas Lowry, who has recently broken with Washburn, will throw others to Mr. Pillsbury in the hope that there will be a general stampede to Pillsbury.

The real candidate of the anti-Washburn people, however, has not been mentioned. He is none other than Knute Nelson, Governor of Minnesota. It is not unlikely that the Governor will not be given a vote at the outset, but, nevertheless, forty-seven members are pledged to vote for him at the proper time, when an attempt will be made to carry a majority of the caucus for him. It is expected that even a portion of the Minneapolis delegation will join in this bit of finesse, as David M. Clough, Lieutenant Governor, is a Minneapolis man and a warm friend of Gov. Nelson. Minneapolis, too, would not spend many days in grief over such a coup; as the Flour City, in losing a Senator, would gain a Governor. Having the Governor, Minneapolis would be in a position to deal her ancient enemy, St. Paul, a deadly blow by forming a combination and passing a measure for the removal of the capital, which, of course, a Minneapolis Governor would sign.

## DISTRESS AMONG CLOAKMAKERS

### Supplies of the Relief Committee Nearly Exhausted—United Hebrew Charities Has Not Refused Aid.

There is great distress among the cloakmakers on the east side, owing to the continuance of the strike. At the headquarters of the Relief Committee, 98 Clinton Street, where supplies purchased by subscriptions from labor unions are distributed to the families of the strikers, it was said yesterday that the stock is nearly exhausted, and unless money is soon raised or the strike settled the committee will have to close its doors. On the books of the committee are 620 families and 170 single men.

An evening paper published a statement yesterday to the effect that the United Hebrew Charities had refused to give any more aid to the strikers, on the ground that the organization "received a good deal of support from the cloak manufacturers, and that these men refused to give any more money to support the persons who were fighting against them."

A reporter for the New-York Times called on Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and asked him about the published statement. He said:

"I am very much astonished by the paper's statement regarding the attitude of the Hebrew Charities Society toward the striking cloakmakers, if by the Hebrew Charity Society is meant the United Hebrew Charities. No reporter of that paper has interviewed me on the subject, and, so far as I can discover, no person in authority in the society has made any statement regarding its attitude.

"Our society takes the stand that every applicant to it for relief should be considered on his individual merit, and that no action should be taken defining our policy toward applicants en bloc.

"It has always been the policy of the United Hebrew Charities to decline to relieve able-bodied men who had an opportunity to obtain employment. If this policy includes striking employes, they will be treated accordingly. We have never refused to give relief to the striking cloakmakers as a body, nor have we ever supported them as a body. We do believe that unless there are special circumstances which absolve a striker from the responsibility of the strike, he is not entitled to assistance from our funds.

"This policy really antedates the present extensive existence of the cloakmaking industry in New-York, and is not framed because demanded by manufacturing concerns who happen to be subscribers to our funds. I may say, in addition, that we have never had any communications on the subject of the strike from any of the cloak manufacturing concerns nor from their association."

In the Fifth District Civil Court yesterday morning there were thirty cases of eviction in which the defendants were striking cloakmakers. They all told stories of great poverty and distress, and some pleaded sickness in their families. They said that the strike was the reason they were unable to pay their rent.

Justice Goldfogle sympathized with the unfortunate people, and asked the landlords to give their tenants an extension of time. The landlords were inclined to be lenient, and gave their tenants more time in which to pay the rent due. No evictions were ordered.

## RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION MEETS

**Chief Engineer Parsons Makes an Informal and Incomplete Report.**

The regular meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was held yesterday. Commissioners Orr, Low, Claflin, and Inman, and Chief Engineer Parsons, Charles R. Beekman, the counsel, and Edward M. Shepard were present.

Chief Engineer Parsons made an informal and incomplete report, containing certain suggestions as to methods of construction and cost, which was discussed.

The next meeting will be held Wednesday, Dec. 26. It is expected that Mr. Parsons's complete report will then be made public.

**Sensitive Policeman Bush.**

Herman Huber, whose bake shop is on First Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, met Policeman Bush of the Fifth Street Station early yesterday morning. In the Essex Market Police Court later, the policeman said Huber had abused him and threatened to set a bulldog on him.

Huber said he was arrested while walking quietly along the street.

"I pay a license for my dog," he added irrelevantly, "and he has as much right on the street as any policeman."

Justice Feitner fined him $3 for being too free with his tongue.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

NO FIXED CURRENCY PLAN—Great diversity of opinion among members of Congress.

PAID FOR HIS CAPTAINCY—Creeden makes a confession to the Lexow committee.

ASCENT OF JAPAN'S STAR—Tacit aid in the wise attitude of American diplomacy.

SEELY ADMITS HIS GUILT—So he pleads and will be sentenced Monday.

MILLIONS FOR COLLEGES—Leading institutions to benefit under the Fayerweather will.

DEATH OF R. L. STEVENSON—Apoplexy carries away the master of modern English fiction.

FEEDING WHEAT TO STOCK—Timely discovery of the farmers of the great West.

CANADA'S PREMIER DEAD—Sir John S. D. Thompson passes suddenly away.

SHOT IN A BANK OFFICE—Two officials attacked by a suspected clerk.

HARRISON IS A CANDIDATE—There cannot be a reasonable doubt on that point.

PLATT'S NEW SYNDICATE—Trying, in city and country, to mold public opinion.

McKINLEY'S BITTER FOE—Foraker leads in the Ohio faction fight against him.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ACTS—Injustice of the department's adverse critics described.

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS—First return to be made the first Monday in March.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Use of Fertilizers, by Henry Stewart; The Cultivation of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, New-York Experiment Station; A New Crop for the South, Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

**Single Copies.....3 cents**
**Per Year.....$1.00**

## TO KEEP HALF THE FORCE

### Mr. Tamsen's Plans for Beginning Work in the Sheriff's Office.

### FIVE DEPUTIES MAY BE RETAINED

**He Thinks It Would Be Unwise and Unsafe for Him to Dispense with All the Old Force at Once.**

Sheriff-elect Tamsen has practically decided to reappoint five of the present Deputy Sheriffs, and they are all members of Tammany Hall.

The men who will in all probability be reappointed by Mr. Tamsen are the following: Henry P. Mulvany of the Fourteenth Assembly District, Victor Helmberger of the Sixth Assembly District, James Carraher of the Fourth Assembly District, Frank J. Wolgering of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and Peter McGinnis of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

It is also probable that Mr. Tamsen will retain the bookkeeper of the Sheriff's office, Edward H. Warker, and the court and jury clerk, William H. McCormick. Other members of the clerical staff may, like Messrs. Warker and McCormick, be retained temporarily.

It is also probable that one more Deputy Sheriff will be temporarily continued in office. It is also very certain that half of the assistants to the deputies will be reappointed. The plan is that each old deputy left in office for the time being is to have a new assistant, and that each new deputy appointed to office by Mr. Tamsen is to have an old assistant. In this way the experience will be more or less equally divided.

Mr. Tamsen is making a very close study of the Sheriff's office and its workings. He called there yesterday afternoon and talked with the five deputies mentioned above, and while he did not say to them in so many words that he was going to reappoint them, he gave to each of them a typewritten letter asking them to call upon Charles F. MacLean, who will be the Sheriff's counsel, and to explain to him their occupations, their duties, and state who will be their bondsmen. This was taken to be tantamount to a reappointment.

After Mr. Tamsen had talked with the deputies, he had a long conference with Edward H. Warker, who is bookkeeper of the office, and afterward he talked for a long time with Under Sheriff William H. McDonough.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Tamsen said, upon being asked if he had made the reappointments: "No, I have made no reappointments. I have inquired as to the work and competency of some of the staff in the Sheriff's office, and have satisfied myself as to the character of their work, but I am not as yet prepared to give the names of the men I expect to reappoint.

"In an office like the Sheriff's, it would be impossible to go right ahead with an entirely new force, and it may be necessary for me to keep half of the present force for the time being. I am under no obligation to keep them longer than may seem necessary. I am at liberty to make changes at any time. I will take the office under conditions that no Sheriff ever took it under before. The fees have all been taken from the Sheriff, and the $20,000 salary substituted. At the same time, the great responsibility of the Sheriff is left as formerly. I must protect myself and the office. If I was asked to take charge of a bank having twenty-four clerks on Jan. 1, could any business man ask me to turn out all the force at once? I do not think so. I do not think it would be compatible with the interests of the bank, and I think the same thing applies to the interests of the County of New-York, in reference to the office of the Sheriff."

Among the men who will be retained by Sheriff Tamsen, Deputy Sheriff Mulvany is the oldest in point of service. He first went into the Sheriff's office as a clerk in 1874. When Lawrence Delmour was Deputy Sheriff, Mulvany was his clerk, and while the Sheriff's office was under investigation by the second Fassett committee he was called to the stand as a witness. After some questions had been put to him, William M. Ivins, who was counsel to the committee, said: "At last we have got a witness who knows something about the Sheriff's office."

The other deputies who will, in all probability, be reappointed have served in the office for terms varying from three to fifteen years.

## FIRE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND'S ARMORY

**It Was Beneath the Flooring—Some of the Rooms Damaged.**

A fire was discovered at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon on the third floor of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue.

It started beneath a range, which was being used by some tailors in pressing uniforms. It took the firemen some time to extinguish the flames, which burned entirely beneath the flooring. There was considerable damage done to the Quartermaster's rooms on the second floor by water, and also to the armorer's quarters, on the first floor.

None of the uniforms nor any of the arms were damaged.

The entire loss, it is estimated, will not be more than $1,500.

**Jewish Historical Society Meeting.**

The third annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Society will be held at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 26 and 27, in the Arlington Hotel.

The President of the society, Oscar S. Straus, will deliver an address at the Wednesday afternoon session. Papers will be read at the meeting by many of the most prominent Hebrews in this country. New officers will be chosen.

The present officers of the society are: President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—Dr. Charles Gross, Simon W. Rosendale, Paul Leicester Ford; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Cyrus Adler; Recording Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer—Prof. R. J. H. Gottheil; additional members of the Executive Council—Mendes Cohen, Dr. B. Felsenthal, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, Prof. M. Jastrow, Jr., Julius Rosenthal, Prof. John B. McMaster, Mayer Sulzberger, N. Taylor Phillips.

**May Have New Revenue Cutter.**

Plans long considered by the Treasury Department to transfer the revenue cutter Perry to service in Bering Sea will be carried out. The vessel is under orders to sail to-day.

When the transfer was first considered merchants interested in shipping asked the department to provide, through Congress, for another revenue cutter for New-York Harbor in case the Perry were sent away. Assistant Secretary Hamlin informed Collector Kilbreth yesterday that Secretary Carlisle had prepared a bill by which Congress may appropriate money for a new revenue cutter.

The Perry is the best Government boat in the harbor

# WHISKY TRUST TROUBLE

## The Directors Issue a Statement to the Stockholders.

## THREE PLANS OF REORGANIZATION

### Benefits to be Gained by the Proposed Change in the Constitution of the Whisky Monopoly.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18.—The Directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company issued their statement to the stockholders of the company to-day. It is a long document, and covers the affairs of the company in a comprehensive manner. After calling attention to the efforts of the Board of Directors to take advantage of the increased tax lately imposed, the fact that their customers became restive and threatening at the failure to pay the tax on all of the product, and the embarrassing position in which the trust found itself, the circular continues:

It is difficult to estimate the amount of additional working capital that will be required. First, we will need at least $500,000 additional to operate the plants; second, it will require at least $1,000,000 additional capital to distribute our product in the Eastern territory; third, the amount required to cancel the leases of idle properties is difficult to estimate, but the money for that purpose must be provided, it being, of course, understood that any plan of reorganization implies that the stockholders elect such new Directors as, in their judgment, will best serve their interests.

Plan 1.—Organize a new company under the laws of any State considered most suitable, with a capital stock of $10,500,000, $3,500,000 of which to be preferred 7 per cent. stock and $7,000,000 of common stock; the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company to subscribe for the preferred stock at the ratio of one share preferred stock for every ten shares of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company stock held, paying for the same $50 per share cash at the time the organization of the new company is completed and $50 per share to be payable in installments at such times as required and called for by the Directors; one share of the common stock of the new company to be given to subscribers of the preferred stock for five shares of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company stock held by them.

As soon as the new company is fully organized, the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company can convey to it all the operating plants and all the other property, real and personal, which can be utilized in connection with the proper conduct of the business, and the new company, in consideration of the conveyance, can assume the payment of the $1,000,000 bonds now outstanding, as well as the payment of other liabilities, except upon leases of idle and useless properties, which should be excepted from the conveyance. After completing the reorganization, a dismissal of the appeal to the Supreme Court of the quo warranto suit can be had, which will leave the judgment of ouster in the lower court in effect, and this will require a liquidation of the affairs of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

To summarize the plan of reorganization, as stated:

First—It would furnish the requisite working capacity without any sacrifice to the stockholders.

Second—It would terminate the leases on the idle properties on a basis that could not be otherwise reached.

Third—It would place the new company on a sound financial basis, enabling it to conduct its affairs on strict and economical principles, producing and distributing its goods at a minimum cost.

Your Directors fully believe that, with the removal of the embarrassments an incumbrances before enumerated, all competition can be successfully met, and that we can maintain our supremacy in the trade.

The authority given your Directors at the last annual meeting of the stockholders would appear to be ample for them to proceed and carry out practically such reorganization as is outlined above, if it became necessary by reason of the quo warranto suit. It therefore would not require a meeting of the stockholders for that purpose. If unanimous action of the stockholders cannot be obtained on any plan, the properties can be sold by order of the court, and the proceeds divided pro rata among the stockholders.

Plan No. 2.—Substantially the same as Plan No. 1, excepting as to the manner of subscribing for the preferred stock, viz.: The stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company to subscribe for $2,100,000 of preferred stock at par, at the ratio of 6 shares preferred stock for each 100 shares of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company stock held, the remainder of the $1,400,000 preferred stock to be held as Treasurer's stock.

Plan No. 3.—Reduce the present capital stock to $10,000,000, each stockholder to be asked to surrender his stock and accept one share of paid-up stock for every five shares he now holds; that $3,000,000 new common stock be issued, and that two shares of paid-up stock be issued to each subscriber for $100 paid in, (the Distilling and Cattle Feeding stockholders to have the preference in subscribing for the same,) or, in other words, in payment for each share of stock an additional share be given.

The following financial statement is incorporated in the circular:

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock of spirits, alcohol, and whiskies | $929,732.54 |
| Stock of grain, cooperage, and other materials | 300,361.12 |
| Good book accounts | 376,270.49 |
| Value of fire insurance | 40,000.00 |
| Cash in Treasurer's hands | 409,202.43 |
| Cash in plants | 265,732.36 |
| Total | $2,321,298.94 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills payable | $156,505.20 |
| Rebates due to the trade | 1,011,317.21 |
| Expense items, other debts to Jan. 1 1895 | 56,000.00 |
| Surplus cash and cash assets | 1,097,476.53 |
| Total | $2,321,298.94 |

This statement does not include the distillery plants or permanent properties owned by the company, which, however, are encumbered by a deed of trust securing the $1,000,000 bonds already sold, and tifose deposited with the Central Trust Company of New-York, for guaranteeing the rebates above stated. The difference in surplus of $167,337.44 as shown in the present statement, and the surplus as reported at the annual meeting in April last, has been chiefly caused by the shrinkage and expense on goods held, and tax paid, and in bonds, during the past eight months; also by reason of the general expense and repairs on plants and the expenses of the company with the houses closed for several months.

## KNOCKED DOWN AT NIGHT BY HIGHWAYMEN

### Lawyer Brown's Experience May Give White Plains a Police Force.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 18.—While Lawyer Wilson Brown, Jr., was on his way home on Hamilton Avenue last evening, carrying his gripsack, he was assaulted from behind by two men. He received a heavy blow on the back of the head, and fell insensible. He was found later, and taken home.

His assailants took his gripsack, but it contained only law papers. There is no clue to their whereabouts. Mr. Brown had no chance to see them.

White Plains has one guardian of the peace. He is Chief of Police, Sergeant, roundsman, and patrolman, all in one. For some time the citizens have been demanding better police protection, and, now, as this is the third of similar assaults recently, it is probable the Village Trustees will take action looking to the formation of a regular police force.

### Italians Fight with Knives and Axes.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Dec. 18.—A gang of Italian laborers living about one mile north of this place, and employed by Dominico Civitilla, fought desperately last night as a result of cards. They used knives, axes, and pickaxes.

Four men were badly injured, two dangerously. During the fight one of the Italians set fire to the house they lived in, and it was burned to the ground.

Deputy Sheriff James Shea arrested four men during the night, and brought them before Justice Sweezey this afternoon. They were sent to Riverhead to await the action of the Grand Jury. The other Italians who were in the fight escaped.

## NO NATIONAL ELECTION LAW

### The Suggestion that the Republicans Will Pass One Received with Indignation in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.—The suggestion which has been made from several sources that the Republicans should pass a national election law just as soon as they have the President and both houses of Congress, meets with no favor in this State from the Republicans or Populists.

Before the law relating to Congressional elections was repealed by the present Congress, the attempt to enforce it in this State always did more harm to the Republican cause than good. It was regarded as a "force bill," and any attempt to use it in the elections irritated and aroused the Democrats, and oftentimes served to infuse life into men who were apathetic, and who would not have voted but for what they termed an unwarrantable Federal interference in State affairs. Prosecutions under this law always made the Democrats mad and consolidated them into a solid and impregnable mass.

The attempt at Federal control of the elections by the appointment of Supervisors did not have the effect that was expected by the Republicans, and always resulted in a benefit to the Democrats. The enforcement of this law was always considered as an assault of the North on the South, and as a part of the legislation growing out of the war, and this had the effect to keep a great many men in the Democratic Party who were anxious to get out of it. The Republicans of this State were well pleased when this law was repealed by the present Congress, and they are bitterly opposed to any further legislation of this character. The Republican and Populist members of Congress elected last month will bitterly oppose any attempt to pass the Lodge Election bill, or any similar measure. No such legislation is needed in this State, and will not be in the future.

## WROTE RHYMES ABOUT HER PSYCHE KNOT

### And Now Miss Patton Wants Her Pupil, Harvey Doxsee, Expelled.

ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 18.—Miss Lillian Patton came to Islip in September and began to teach in the district school. She had been graduated the previous June from the Oswego Normal School. She was graceful and pretty, and perhaps it was the scarcity of young men in the village that caused her to express the opinion that Islip was "too stupid for anything."

Any way, after she had been here about a month she began to take great interest in some of the older boy pupils. One of them was Harvey Doxsee. He was eighteen years old, good looking, an athlete, and he owned a team of horses and a fine road wagon.

Miss Patton's attentions finally centred upon Doxsee. They drove a great deal, and Doxsee always took Miss Patton home from prayer meeting.

But one day they quarreled, and the young man did all in his power to annoy the teacher in the schoolroom.

Miss Patton arrived yesterday morning with her hair made up in a knot known as the "Psyche." This knot somehow got askew and attracted the attention of the pupils, and especially of Doxsee, who wrote a humorous verse about "Miss Patton's Twisted Psyche." It was passed around, and its course was marked by half-suppressed titters. Miss Patton intercepted the note and read it. She at once reported the matter to Principal Hunt.

He had never had a similar case, and when the indignant teacher demanded the expulsion of the poet, the Principal concluded to present the matter to the Board of Education. A special meeting of the board will be held to-morrow evening.

## HE COULDN'T STAND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

### But She Cried and His Wife Cried and a Reconciliation Was the Result.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 18.—Charles Lewis was arraigned before Police Justice Ingram to-day, charged by his young wife with abandonment. The husband said his absence from home was due entirely to his mother-in-law. He said he was twenty years old and was a plumber's apprentice, earning $6 a week. Every pay night his wife and mother-in-law would demand his money. He would stand and deliver and try to look pleasant, but he could not stand it, and he left and returned to his mother.

Mrs. Paul, the wife's mother, said her son-in-law was given to making misstatements, and the Justice told Lewis he would have to give bonds to pay his wife $3.50 each week. Lewis said he would never return to his wife as long as she insisted on living with her mother, and the Justice informed him that if he wanted to maintain two establishments he must pay for them.

Then the wife and mother-in-law shed a few tears, Lewis repented, and the family were reunited. They left court together.

## NEIGHBORS TURNED OUT TO ACCUSE HIM

### The Justice Gave Baker Six Months and Two Men Carried Him Down.

Patrick Baker, a coachman, sixty years old, of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Jerome Avenue, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with having assaulted his neighbor, William H. Hoey. Baker has been in court before on complaints by other neighbors, all of whom turned out yesterday.

Hoey is a foreman in the Custom House. He and his mother-in-law built a barn on the rear of their premises, which adjoins Baker's. The building obstructed the old man's view of the avenue, and he tore away planks, broke locks, and committed other offenses.

He met Hoey on an elevated station last Saturday and assaulted him.

When Hoey had finished his story in court, and his statement had been corroborated, Baker took a package of papers from his pocket, and began:

"Jedge, your Honor, this is a conspiracy against me. I have done more for those people than anybody on the hill. Here are my references to show."

"To show what?" yelled a big woman. "Judge, he's a rascal. He stole my chickens."

"An' he beat my boy," chimed in another woman, angrily.

"They're all liars," said Baker.

A man elbowed his way up to the desk and shouted: "Judge, he broke my jaw last June. I would not prosecute him, for his baby was sick."

In the hubbub Hoey's mother-in-law shouted: "He threatened to burn my barn, too, Judge."

"An' I heard him say so," chorused several others.

Baker continued to hurl invectives at his accusers until, in sheer desperation, the Justice cried: "I give you six months."

Baker would not have it that way, and kept right on.

"Take that man down," shouted the Justice.

Court Officers Fold and Gouhi picked him up and carried him to the prison, where he continued to yell and swear until Keeper Ryan threatened to gag him.

### Ran into the Ferryboat Fulton.

The fishing banks steamboat Al Foster and the ferryboat Fulton of the Fulton Ferry Company were in collision yesterday morning.

The Fulton had just cleared her Brooklyn slip and was heading for New-York on her 8 o'clock trip, when the Al Foster, which was hugging the Brooklyn shore very closely in order to avoid a passing tow, crushed her bows against the guardrails of the Fulton. The latter had a number of passengers on board. None of them was injured nor was there any panic. The ferryboat received injuries which necessitated a temporary removal from service. The Foster's bow plates were slightly dented.

## DEBS WILL GO TO PRISON

### He and His Convicted Associates Will Make No Appeal—They Expect to Run the Union from the Jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—President Debs and his associates, at a long conference this morning, decided to go to jail and serve the terms imposed upon them by Judge Woods without making any effort to secure a habeas corpus or an appeal.

This action was taken directly against the advice of their lawyers, who even now insist that they will try to get the appeal. Debs gave as his reason for this sudden change of front that he and the other Directors have no confidence in the courts and believe they would not get a fair show there. "We thought it was better," he said, "to serve out the terms at once. We will get through all the quicker, and we think we would certainly have them to serve in any case."

All the prisoners will go to the Cook County Jail, notwithstanding the fact that Judge Woods ruled that they could have their choice of jails. They think the time will pass more quickly when they are together, to say nothing of the great advantage it will give them in transacting the business of the union.

In speaking of the determination of his clients, Attorney Darrow said: "We were not taken into consideration in this matter at all. Both Mr. Gregory and myself thought the men had a fine chance for an appeal, and a case of so much interest should really be appealed as a matter of principle so we will know where we stand in similar cases. We are still working on the case, notwithstanding the determination of our clients."

## OBJECTIONS FROM PROPERTY OWNERS

### They Think the St. John's Park Assessment Should Be Removed.

The Board of Street Openings held a special meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday to hear the complaints of property owners against the assessment of $260,000 for the purchase of property for St. John's Park.

Truman H. Baldwin and ex-Assemblyman William H. Walker appeared for most of the property owners. Mr. Baldwin, said:

Fourt years ago, when the assessment was proposed, it was estimated that it would be $200 on each lot, and now the assessment is said to be $1,900 on some lots and over $1,000 on others. We have helped pay our share for other public parks which our city bought, and we do not see why we should be made to pay half the cost of St. John's Park.

Controller Fitch wanted to know why the Trinity Church Corporation, which owns the park, charges so much for the ground now, when a few years ago it wanted much less.

Mr. Walker said that the assessment had been made altogether too heavy, and that it should be either removed or considerably reduced.

Mayor Gilroy said the property owners were the ones who first wanted the park and had offered to pay an assessment.

Several property owners spoke up at once and said that it was then understood that the assessment would be light.

W. H. Michaels, a property owner of 49 Barrow Street, said that the section of the city in which the park was situated was fast becoming a business section, and that a park would be of no use to business houses. The tenements in the neighborhood were giving way to the business interests. He contended that to tax property owners for an alleged benefit which was not a benefit was wrong.

Mayor Gilroy said the board would meet Saturday morning and finally dispose of the matter. The hearing was then declared closed.

## THE PARKHURST TESTIMONIAL FUND

### Contributions Already Received Make the Total $6,545.25.

The following additions to the Parkhurst Testimonial Fund were received up to noon yesterday by the Treasurer, J. Langdon Erving, 37 Wall Street, to whom all subscriptions should be sent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $5,011.25 |
| E. H. Van Ingen & Co. | 500.00 |
| R. Fulton Cutting | 100.00 |
| Charles De Rahn | 100.00 |
| Mills & Gibb | 100.00 |
| James A. Roosevelt | 50.00 |
| Ichabod T. Williams & Son | 50.00 |
| Walter Jennings | 50.00 |
| Robert S. Holt | 50.00 |
| A. Heekscher | 50.00 |
| J. Kennedy Tod | 50.00 |
| W. S. Gurnee | 50.00 |
| G. S. Floyd-Jones | 27.00 |
| William L. Andrews | 25.00 |
| R. M. Olyphant | 25.00 |
| T. G. Sellew | 25.00 |
| The Rev. David H. Greer | 25.00 |
| Gardiner Sherman | 25.00 |
| Laman Lichtenstein | 25.00 |
| Henry Burgh | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Robert B. Minturn | 25.00 |
| Thomas C. Acton | 25.00 |
| James M. Lehmaier | 25.00 |
| David J. Dean | 25.00 |
| Frederick Sweet | 20.00 |
| Charles E. Merrill | 10.00 |
| Francis T. Garrettson | 10.00 |
| Frank W. Kitching | 10.00 |
| Dr. J. Siedman Converse | 10.00 |
| C. M. Perry | 5.00 |
| The Rev. George R. Van De Water | 5.00 |
| George W. Van Siclen | 5.00 |
| Mrs. George W. Van Siclen | 5.00 |
| James T. Bixby | 1.00 |
| Cash | 1.00 |
| Harry C. Russell, Philadelphia | .50 |
| Total to date | $6,545.25 |

## FAIRBANKS ROLLED ON A BARREL

### He Had Tumbled Overboard—Battery Boatmen a Relief Corps.

The tug Eddie H. Harrison, with a canalboat in tow, was passing the Battery yesterday afternoon, when Arthur Fairbanks, a deckhand on the canalboat, tumbled overboard.

The accident was observed almost as soon as it had taken place by the Captain of the tug. The tow line was at once cast off, and the tug, under a full head of steam, hastened to the aid of the man. He was sinking for the third time when the rescuers got alongside. The man was dragged on board, and the boat headed for the Battery. There an ambulance call was sent in, a barrel was procured, and the unconscious man was rolled vigorously upon it for several minutes before he showed any signs of life. The barrel was smashed during the process, and another was found and tumbled on board.

Some Battery boatmen formed a relief resuscitating crew, and their vigorous rolling of the sufferer on the barrel soon produced an effect. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital appeared just as he had begun to revive. He was helped into the vehicle, and carried to the hospital.

### Went to Savannah for a Bride.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—The marriage of Harry Hirsh, a prominent and wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia, to Miss Ida Meinhard, daughter of Samuel Meinhard of this city, took place at the Temple Mickra Israel this evening, the Rev. I. P. Mendes officiating. A reception at the De Soto Hotel followed. The bride belongs to one of the most influential and wealthy families in the South, and is a niece of Isaac and Henry Meinhard of New-York.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: A. W. Slater, Preston; C. G. Hustis, Wharton.

## NEED OF REFORMS IN THE NAVY

### No Administrative System Worthy the Name Say Experts.

Navy officers have much to interest them in these piping days of peace. There is the proposed squadron of evolution for the testing of new signals and the practice of new manoeuvres. A board has been ordered to convene and examine a new set of steam fleet tactics compiled by Commander McCalla. If these are found to be good, the ships of the North Atlantic squadron may be asked to put these theories of tactics into actual practice.

A still more fruitful theme for discussion is the reorganization of the naval establishment. The need for reorganization has suddenly attained a prominence which it never held before. Navy officers are usually most conservative where old customs and traditions are concerned. But the most conservative of these now recognize what has long been to many a crying want.

Commander French E. Chadwick, one of the ablest officers on the active list, has this to say on the subject:

"For nearly a century and a quarter we have had a navy, and one whose deeds and conduct throughout its history have honored both itself and the country. But while its record has been so honorable in respect to action, it has made a signal failure in the development of any administrative system which has not been more or less a makeshift until, under the law of 1862, we reached and have remained in a sort of impasse. We were only saved from the worse effects of this during the civil war by a most efficient chief of staff in the person of Assistant Secretary Fox, in earlier life a naval officer."

In the proceedings of the Naval Institute, which have just been issued, Commander Chadwick proposes a plan of reorganization which has created much discussion, but has brought forth little adverse criticism.

"No better proof," said an officer yesterday, "that the whole system is radically and hopelessly wrong could be afforded than the orders which were issued to commandants of naval stations during the recent threatened outbreak with Chile. The commandants received orders to fit out ships then at navy yards without regard for the established formula for getting them ready for sea. Go ahead with the work, they were told. Never mind the regulations about requisitions, supplies, material, and the furnishing of men. Fit the ships for active service, and fit them at once. That was the text of their orders. And, acting under them, the vessels were got ready for sea in an incredibly short time. Under the regulations, some of them would probably be still going through the process of getting ready.

"Think of an officer who wants to drive a dozen nails into a ladder or something else that has been broken having to sign upward of eighteen papers in the form of requisitions for supplies, and a half dozen other officials having to append an equal number of signatures.

"It may seem incredible," said another officer, "but it is nevertheless a fact, and a disgraceful one it is, that there is no such thing as a general plan of organization on shipboard. Should the flagship of a fleet make signal to clear for action every vessel in the command would do it in a different way. There are no two station bills alike—no coherence even in the drill of landing men, where, if anywhere, one would expect it. Every commanding officer has his own station bill prepared. That, you know, is a bill containing a list of the crew, with their stations and duties for all drills and exercises. These include collision drill, ramming, fire quarters, arming boats for cutting out or landing, exercise in battle, and every evolution now practiced on board a man of war."

## *FOREIGN NAVIES.*

Much interest was occasioned some time ago respecting the trials of an aluminium torpedo boat which was built by the English Yarrows for the French Government. The boat was of a phenomenal lightness and showed remarkable speed on her trial trip. It was then confidently predicted that aluminium would come into general use for the building of such vessels. Now the announcement is made that the corrosive action of salt water has been found to be ruinous to aluminium, which, even when alloyed, is eaten away after a three months' submersion. From this fact it has been deduced that, except for use in fresh water, aluminium boats will never come into favor.

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Commenting on the result of the encounter between the Japanese and Chinese fleets off the Yalu River, The United Service Gazette (British) says that, while the quick-firing guns of the Japanese pierced the unarmored ends of the battle ships Chen Yuen and Ping Yuen, it was noted that the small projectiles did not affect the flotation of the ships whose sides they pierced.

"This shows," the paper adds, "the greater proportionate value of our more powerful explosive six-inch quick-firing shells, and indicates the desirability of arming our largest cruisers and battle ships with the still larger and far more destructive eight-inch quick-firers, the steel shells from which would not only penetrate the armor of most foreign ships, but, exploding, would likewise tend to cripple or destroy their engines, boilers, and funnels, and to seriously damage their power of flotation.

"As regards the projectiles, we are still using only the pointed, neglecting the great advantages of the punch-headed. These, Sir Joseph Whitworth's experiments proved on striking the water, instead of being deflected into the air like the present projectiles, passed straight through even several feet of water and then penetrated a thickness of wood and iron equal in resistance to the strongest ship's bottom. The German Emperor has lately obtained similar results and shown that the punch-headed projectile forms practically a very accurately-running torpedo."

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According to a British service journal, the recent torpedo-boat attack upon Port Arthur was led by the Kotaka, a vessel constructed by the Messrs. Yarrow & Co. in 1886 for the Japanese Government. The Kotaka is similar in design and dimensions to the destroyers of the Hornet class, a number of which the British Admiralty has ordered to be constructed. A distinctive feature in the design of the boats is that the machinery compartment is completely armor-plated with one-inch steel plates, so as to protect this portion of the vessel, the rest of the hull being subdivided into a very large number of small water-tight compartments. It is noted as a remarkable fact that the Japanese Government was the first to adopt sea-going torpedo boats.

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The French torpedo boats Nos. 182 and 183, having completed their trials, are to be sent to Brest, which will in future be their headquarters. These boats, which have a length of 118 feet, were constructed by Normand of Havre, and have proved very successful in their speed trials, No. 183 having attained a speed of 24½ knots.

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Le Yacht announces that Admiral de Proença has signed, on behalf of the Brazilian Government, an agreement with the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée for the construction of two small armored ships of a displacement of 3,162 tons. The principal dimensions of these ships are to be: Length, 283½ feet; extreme breadth, 48 feet; breadth at water line, 45 feet 7 inches; draught aft, 13 feet 2 inches; indicated horse power, 2,650 at natural draught, 3,400 at forced draught; speed, 13 knots under natural draught and 14 knots under forced draught. Each ship will be provided with an armored belt and protective deck, and will have its heavy guns mounted in armored turrets. The armament is to consist of 4 twenty-four centimeter and 4 twelve-centimeter guns, 2 fifteen-centimeter mortars, 2 seventy-five-millimeter, 4 fifty-seven-millimeter, and 2 thirty-seven-millimeter guns, besides a couple of machine guns and torpedo-launching tubes.

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The United Service Gazette (British) says it is understood that provision will be made in the next navy estimates for the laying down of four first-class cruisers of the Blake type, each to be of 13,000 tons displacement and 20,000 horse power. Two of these, The Gazette says, will be built in the dockyards and two placed with contractors.

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According to a service journal, the French Minister of Marine has ordered twelve small gunboats, intended especially for river service in connection with the Madagascar expedition. Eight of the new gunboats are to be built by the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, viz., four at La Seyne and four at Gavre; the remaining four are to be supplied by the Forges et Chantiers de la Loire. The work of construction is to be pressed forward with the utmost dispatch. They will, of course, be of very light draught. Eight will sail at the rate of 6½ knots and four at that of 8 knots. These small gunboats will be taken to pieces for the voyage out, and will be put together again on their arrival at Majunga under the direction of a naval engineer. Each will be provided with two quick-firing guns of 37 millimeters.

## *NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES*

The Portland Oregonian, referring to a published report that it has been sold to Eastern capitalists, says somewhat emphatically: "It is without foundation or shadow of foundation. The Oregonian has not been sold, will not be sold, has not been offered for sale, will not be offered for sale; there has been no change in the personnel of The Oregonian Publishing Company or ownership of the company's stock, or any portion of it, during the last eighteen years, nor will there be during the lifetime of H. L. Pittock and H. W. Scott."

The Seattle (Washington) Telegraph, which was started four years ago, has been sold to the proprietors of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and will no longer be published as a separate newspaper. Seattle did not afford a field large enough to support satisfactorily two journals as good and costly as The Post-Intelligencer and The Telegraph.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
**1,269 Broadway.** 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or help with children in private family; best city reference. D. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in a private family; has good references. D. K., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Branagan, 258 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Irish; with six years' testimonials. B. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

### Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady of refinement seeks a position as companion to lady traveling or invalid, or mother's assistant. F. G. H., 175 Lexington Av.

### Cooks.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman very efficient in her duties; specialty, clear soups, roasts, game, fowl, and pastry; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen; wages, $30. 55 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; bread, biscuit, and pastry a specialty; best city reference. 909 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; understands French and English cooking in every branch; best of reference; good manager; wages, $60; permanent; or by day. B. A., care E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer can be seen at 147 West 36th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in good private family; first-class city reference from last place; wages, $25 to $30. 632 2d Av., care of Mrs. Carlsverd.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; no objection to short distance in country; good city reference. 433 West 45th St.; second floor back.

COOK, &c.—By middle-aged Protestant woman; good cook, washer, and ironer; private house; good city reference. 241 West 38th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; makes all kinds of desserts; country preferred; good reference. A. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent German cook to take charge of kitchen or chef's place; city reference. German Cook, 128 West 19th St., care of A. Fort.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough family cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. 426 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; dinner parties; by the day; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—Assist with washing or cooking alone; in country; good references. M. D., 265 7th Av., near 25th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references; English Protestant; wages, $40 to $50. M. E. Connor bell, 330 West 17th St.

COOK.—Swedish; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine cooking; excellent city references. A. P., 68 West 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; capable of marketing; best city reference. S. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; has best city reference; last employer can be seen. 942 6th Av., store.

COOK.—By woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework by the day or week; good city reference. 706 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By good smart woman as family cook and laundress; good baker; references. 351 West 45th St.; ring Barry's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in a small private family; city reference. M. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $30. A. L., 294 7th Av.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook by the day or week; first-class city reference. 277 West 12th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook to go out by the day or week; best reference given. 344 West 37th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all soups, meats, game, pastry; excellent references. Corner 109 West Boulevard, store.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Jane, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; first-class reference. Call, two days, at 208 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a plain cook in a private family. Present employer's, 33 East 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city reference. 130 East 32d St.

COOK.—By good cook; good city references. 181 Waverley Place, Room 10.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; best references. 872 2d Av., third bell.

### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day to wash and iron, or would take work home; best city reference. 300 West 37th St., first flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable girl; would like work by day or week as excellent laundress; best personal references; in private family. 44 East 20th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman as first-class housecleaner; would sweep and clean windows; or assist with washing; by the day; city references. 725 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; understands all kinds housework; help in kitchen; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to go out by the day or take washing home. Mrs. J. Kelleher, 244 West 30th St., one flight up.

### Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; with some of the best dressmaking establishments of the city; desires work by the day in private family. Aimee, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; perfect fitter; evening and street dresses; latest style; wants work by day; $2.50. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, would like a few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references. L. M. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; elegant draper; wants work by the day or at home; references. Mme. Noel, 251 West 30th St.

### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, refined French lady, recommended by an Ambassador, as visiting or resident governess in a refined family. M. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended French governess or nursery governess for growing children; good teacher; needlework. Mademoiselle, care Mrs. Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—With best of New-York references. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; references. 323 West 26th St.; no cards.

### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker and packer; good traveler; two years' city references. 121 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; first-class seamstress and lady's maid. Call, between 9 and 2 o'clock, at 23 West 21st St.; present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid and seamstress by day or week; good references. D. Gallagher, 335 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman; is first-class hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

MAID to GROWING CHILDREN.—By a reliable young woman as maid to growing children or young ladies, speaking English and French; good seamstress; good references. Box 509, 1,212 Broadway.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, day's work; best city reference. A. C., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; present employer may be seen. M. R., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; wishes to take ladies and gentlemen's washing to her home; understands all kinds of fine washing, and can do flannels equal to new; can give satisfactory references. Laundress, 459 7th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as excellent laundress; day, week, or month; can do any kind of housework; best city reference. 14 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent English laundress, who has no objection to large washings; city or country; two years' reference. 207 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress and assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; best references; country preferred. L. K., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 436 9th Av., Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress or chambermaid; has good reference. 428 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; best references; country preferred. M. V., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; no objection to sleep home; references. Laundress, 152 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; go out by day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight.

### Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By experienced invalid's nurse; good seamstress; Scotch; Protestant; good reference. Nurse, 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protesant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; city or country; best reference. L. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By experienced trustworthy nurse; devoted in sickness; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $25. 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a young lady to study nursing in hospital. V. W., Box 103 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman; good infant's nurse; very good seamstress; best references. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

### Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress and assistant chambermaid, or maid to young ladies; understands dressmaking; or can assist grown children with their lessons; good reference. 303 East 69th St. Scherr.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to secure a place in a private family for her girl as competent seamstress or assist with chamberwork. 18 West 55th St.

### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; thoroughly capable; wages, $25; city or country; best city references. J. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; understands the care of silver, salads, &c.; best city reference from last employer. M. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fit butler's place; best references. 147 East 29th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a German of good family as waitress and chambermaid. 248 East Fifty-ninth St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as first-class waitress; capable in all branches; best reference. 153 East 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, (Protestant;) will assist little chamberwork; city or country; best reference. 530 3d Av., trunk store.

WAITRESS.—By a good waitress; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 303 East 69th St. Scherr.

### Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL.—Short time in this country; best reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds stenographic work; moderate salary. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By young Irish girl for up stairs and sewing; willing; good reference. 1,793 3d Av., one flight, back.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment, but not menial work. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, B

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## Light Speculative Demand and Easier Prices.

## TRADING CHIEFLY LOCAL SWITCHING

### Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier —Cotton Steady—Coffee Higher.

The business could not be called active, although there was more interest shown in produce by local dealers, while prices were a trifle lower, owing chiefly to the increased amount in the world's supply and rather free deliveries of corn, while the demand for export account continues rather moderate. Cotton was slow all the day, with the trading entirely on local account. Coffee was higher, through decreased crop estimates.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator | 59¼@ | 59½ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator | 55 @ | .. |
| Oats, No. 2, elevator | 34 @ | 34½ |
| Flour, straight Winter | $2.70 @ | $2.90 |
| Flour, straight Spring | 3.20 @ | 3.40 |
| Cotton, middling uplands | 5¾@ | .. |
| Wool, Ohio and Penn. X | 17 @ | 18 |
| Pork, mess | 13.25 @ | 13.75 |
| Lard, Western steam | 7.15 @ | .. |
| Beef, family | 10.00 @ | 11.50 |
| Butter, creamery, fancy | 22 @ | 24½ |
| Sugar, granulated | 3 13-16@ | 4¼ |
| Cheese, State, full cream, fancy | 10¾@ | 12 |
| Coffee, Rio, No. 7 | 15¾@ | .. |
| Iron, No. 1 foundry | 11.50 @ | 13.00 |
| Iron, Scotch, Coltness | 20.00 @ | .. |
| Copper, lake | 9.85 @ | .. |
| Lead | 3.10@ | .. |

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the trading chiefly local switching, and the changes limited to ¼@¾c. The opening was weak, and prices fell ¼c on easier cables, foreign selling, and local realizing; reacting ¼c on the better clearances, with local shorts covering; became weak and lost ¼c on easier late cables; Bradstreet's increase of 2,005,000 bushels east of the Rockies, decrease of 90,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and an increase of 1,726,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, with the world's visible increased 3,641,000 bushels; weaker West and longs realizing; closing steady at ¼c decline. Spot was without export demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 164,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 132,000 bushels choice red Winter on private terms; 16,000 bushels ungraded red at ½c under May, in store, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2⅝@2¾c under May, in store.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 6¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63⅜c....Clearances hence, 120,274 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 124,068 bushels....Receipts, 46,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 111,277 bushels; in the interior, 381,575 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and steady at ⅛@1¼c decline, on fair contract deliveries, easier cables, weak West, local realizing, and an increase of 1,075,000 bushels east of the Rockies, reported by Bradstreets. Spot was moderately active and a trifle easier in price. Sales, 62,500 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 51⅝@52c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 13,000 bushels new No. 2 mixed at 53¾c, delivered; 3,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 56c, delivered; 5,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 55c, delivered; 2,000 bushels ungraded white at 48@49½c, delivered, and 7,500 bushels No. 3 mixed at 48¼@48½c, elevator....Receipts, 189,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 321,157 bushels; in the interior, 190,680 bushels....Clearances hence, 90,702 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,513 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ⅛c lower, following the West and corn, with longs realizing and Bradstreets reporting an increase of 1,685,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was steady and dull, with mixed ¼c lower....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¼@39c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39c; No. 3 do, 38¼c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34¼c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 33c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 38@41½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 82,800 bushels; exports, 130 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | .... | @.... | 59¾ |
| January | 40,000 | 59¾@ 60 15-16 | 59¾ |
| February | 10,000 | 60⅝@60⅞ | 60⅝ |
| March | 130,000 | 61⅛ @61¾ | 61½ |
| May | 2,430,000 | 62 1-16@62¾ | 62½ |
| June | 205,000 | 62¼ @62 9-16 | 62¼ |
| July | 270,000 | 62⅝ @62⅞ | 62⅝ |
| Total | 3,085,000 | | |

CORN.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | 50,000 | 51¾@52⅜ | 51¾ |
| January | 130,000 | 51⅞@52⅛ | 52 |
| February | 10,000 | 52⅝@52½ | 52½ |
| May | 370,000 | 52⅞@53¼ | 53 |
| Total | 590,000 | | |

OATS.

| Month. | Bushels. | Range. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| December | .... | @.... | 34½ |
| January | 5,000 | 34¾@.. | 34¾ |
| February | .... | @.... | 35¼ |
| May | 100,000 | 35⅞@36 | 35⅞ |
| No. 2 white— | | | |
| December | .... | @.... | 38¼ |
| January | 10,000 | 38¼@.. | 38½ |
| February | 5,000 | 39 @.. | 39 |
| Total | 120,000 | | |

FLOUR—Business continues very slow, with local jobbers well supplied, and offerings free at some concessions; sales, 3,940 bbls, including 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.80; 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85; 750 bbls Winter straights at $2.60@$2.75; 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.30; 300 bbls Kansas straights at $3.20; 1,400 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, and 125 bbls clear at $3.35....Arrivals, 10,055 bbls and 19,698 sacks; exports, 2,876 bbls and 16,082 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,891 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.00@.... | Nominal |
| Supers | .... | $2.10@$2.20 |
| No. 2 | $2.10@$2.15 | 2.25@ 2.30 |
| No. 1 | 2.25@ 2.35 | 2.40@ 2.50 |
| Clears | 2.25@ 2.40 | 2.55@ 2.65 |
| Straights | 2.50@ 2.65 | 2.70@ 2.90 |
| White wheat str'ts | @.... | 2.90@ 3.00 |
| Patents | 2.85@ 3.00 | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| Special brands | 3.10@ 3.25 | 3.25@ 3.35 |
| Kansas patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.65@ 3.75 |
| Kansas straights | 2.90@ 3.00 | 3.10@ 3.25 |
| City patents | ....@.... | 4.00@ 4.15 |
| City clears | ....@.... | ....@ 3.35 |
| City No. 2 | ....@.... | 2.45@ 2.50 |
| City supers | ....@.... | ....@ 2.30 |
| City fine | ....@.... | 2.10@ 2.15 |

SPRING.

| | Sacks. | Barrels. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine | $2.00@.... | ....@.... |
| Supers | Nom'l. | ....@.... |
| No. 2 | Nom'l. | $2.25@.... |
| No. 1 | 2.30@$2.55 | 2.50@$2.70 |
| Clears | 2.60@ 2.75 | 2.85@ 2.90 |
| Straights | 3.10@ 3.25 | 3.20@ 3.40 |
| Patents | 3.40@ 3.50 | 3.50@ 3.70 |
| Special brands | 3.60@ 3.70 | 3.80@ 3.95 |

RYE FLOUR—Easy and dull; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.80@$1.90, on spot, and $1.80, to arrive; 57@60c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@53c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20, white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 87½c; coarse meal, $1.07 for Western and $1.08@$1.10 for city; yellow, $1.18; white, $1.22.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.50; cut, $4.40@$4.90; ground, $4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track, 55@56c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 63@67c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64c.

MALT—Steady and dull. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@73c; two-rowed State at 70@70½c; six-rowed, do, at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm, but quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 82½@90c; middling, 90@95c; Western, 80@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80c. Oilmeal, $23.50@24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there is a slack demand, without change in prices. Spot clover, 9@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@6, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

## OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market is dull, but it is not further changed; in fact, there is a fair degree of steadiness, as there is less of a pressure of dock lots. The arrivals are fair for the day, but they had been sold chiefly to arrive, and are going to consumers direct. The South stands in strong contrast to this market in that it is relatively higher. It did not come down materially, while the pressure to a decline had been made here, and the mills have faith that the business will be satisfactory when the new year's business is well under way. The reason for the small receipts here latterly has been plain, when crude in bulk at the mills is 20c bid and in some sections of the Southwest 21c, with more of a buying interest from the West, while crude, in barrels in New-York, is only 24c bid. The quiet feeling among consumers is looked upon as natural with the month in the closing up of the year's dealings, and that trading must naturally be livelier in resupplying assortments on a new year's business. Sales of 100 bbls here at 24c, 50 bbls prime yellow at 28½c, and 100 bbls do at 29c, while strictly prime is at 29½c. LINSEED OIL is steady, with moderate demand; city quoted at 56c. LARD OIL is dull and nominal, with 55c quoted for city. NEATSFOOT OIL has a moderate jobbing business, with pure unracked quoted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Oil—Opening and highest, 95½c; lowest and closing, 94c.

## PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The tendency has been to slightly easier prices throughout, with pork down 5c, lard 5 points, and short ribs 2½@5 points on a very dull feeling at the West, and a holiday look to affairs generally. The receipts of hogs were larger and their several markets were lower, which tended to a little weakness on the products, while general speculation, covering grain, was tame and at easier prices.

LARD—Western steam is offered at easier prices and is very quiet, with hardly material interest from local refiners and only a light export demand. Sale of 250 tcs, to arrive, at $7.15 for England, closing at $7.15. City steam is steady at $6.75, and in moderate demand; sales of 125 tcs at $6.75; Options—No sales. December closed at $7.17 nominal; January at $7.25 nominal. Refined shows a light demand from France, but is otherwise quiet; Continent quoted at $7.60, and South American at $7.90. Compound lard is dull; quoted at 5½@5¾c. The West closed at about 2 points decline for the day, with December at $6.80, January at $6.85 asked, and May at $7.10 asked.

PORK—Here there was a small export business, while prices ruled steady and unchanged; sales of 200 bbls mess, for shipment. The West closed 5c lower and dull, with the larger receipts of hogs influencing the weakness. December closed at $11.82; January sold at $11.82@$11.85, closing at $11.82; May sold at $12.15@$12.17, closing at $12.15. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.25@$13.75; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, $13.75@$16.

BEEF—Shippers are quiet, and the home trade demands are moderate, while prices are without change. Packet, $9@$9.75; do, in tierces, $13.50@$15.50; family, $10@$11.50; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; do, low grades, $13@$14; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate, $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS are without material demand, with $16 quoted at the West and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are slow and, while hardly changed, are rather easy in prices. Sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb, at 6¼c; 20 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c, and 600 pickled shoulders at 5c. City-pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; do shoulders, 5c; 10-lb bellies, 6½c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16 lb average, 7⅝@7¾c for 16 lb and 14 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5¾c.

BACON—The export movement continues slack, while there is an unsettled, easy range of prices. Short clear quoted at 6.65c. Short ribs closed at 5.90c asked for December, while January was sold at 5.87@5.90c, closing at 5.90c, and May at 6.10½@6.12c, closing at 6.12c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices, with moderate demands. Receipts at all Western points, 75,908 head, against 43,908 head same time last year. Chicago expects to-day 38,000 head; its receipts yesterday were 30,000 head; moderately active and 5@10c lower; $3.90@$4.65; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,262 head; dull; 10@15c lower, $4.10@$4.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,914 head; steady; $4.@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 9,000 head; slow; $4@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.85@$4.40. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.70@$4.40. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.40@$4.60. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.40. Quotations here are 5¾c for 180 lb heavy, 5¾c for 160 to 180 lb, 5⅞c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6@6½c for pigs.

STEARINE—Lard stearine has a little demand from shippers, and is lightly wanted as well by the local refiners; sales of 25,000 lbs out of town, in tierces, at 8½c; city is quoted nominally at 9c. Oleostearine has not shown business for the day; the last sales were at 7⅜c, and this price is further bid by the local refiners without bringing out offerings. There is absence of demand from the West just at present, while its market is still talked to 8c.

TALLOW—A dull feeling, which promises to run along until the new year opens for business, characterizes the situation. It has no effect upon city made, which is moderately offered at 4¾c, with $2.75 charge for pks, but country is accumulating from the reaction, and is urged for sale in instances at concessions of 1-16c; thus the range as to quality is now 4⅛@5⅛c, pks free. Edible is slow and unchanged, running at from 5¼c to 5⅝c, as to brand. Australian is neglected; it is offered to arrive at 5¼c., and is without bidding.

## COTTON.

Contracts were very dull and without special features, with the trading entirely local and the close steady at 1 point decline to 1 point advance. Liverpool lost a point, and the port receipts show up pretty full, while the outside speculation is very scarce. Spot was dull and easy, without sales reported.

CURRENT PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling uplands | 5¾c |
| Middling Gulf | 6c |

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running; quality more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair | 1¼c on |
| Middling fair | ⅛c on |
| Strict good middling | ⅛c on |
| Good middling | 5-16c on |
| Strict low middling | 3-16c off |
| Low middling | 7-16c off |
| Strict good ordinary | 13-16c off |
| Good ordinary | 1¼c off |
| Good middling tinged | Even |
| Strict middling stained | 7-32c off |
| Middling stained | 7-16c off |
| Strict low middling stained | 20-32c off |
| Low middling stained | 1⅛c off |

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

| Months. | To-day's Closing Prices. | —Extremes.— Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 5.49@5.47 | 5.48 | 5.46 | 200 |
| January | 5.49@5.50 | 5.51 | 5.47 | 7,600 |
| February | 5.52@5.53 | 5.53 | 5.51 | 1,400 |
| March | 5.57@5.58 | 5.59 | 5.55 | 25,000 |
| April | 5.62@5.63 | 5.63 | 5.61 | 3,200 |
| May | 5.67@5.68 | 5.68 | 5.65 | 20,500 |
| June | 5.72@5.73 | 5.73 | 5.70 | 5,400 |
| July | 5.76@5.78 | 5.77 | 5.75 | 1,300 |
| August | 5.81@5.83 | 5.82 | 5.80 | 3,800 |
| September | 5.85@5.87 | 5.86 | 5.84 | 600 |
| October | ....@.... | .. | .. | .... |
| November | ....@.... | .. | .. | .... |
| Total | | | | 69,000 |

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1894.

| | S | S & M | T | W | T | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gal'ston | 11332 | 25033 | 10831 | .. | .. | .. |
| N. Orl'ns | 15500 | 26831 | 25949 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mobile | 2013 | 3398 | 783 | .. | .. | .. |
| Savannah | 4487 | 5332 | 7538 | .. | .. | .. |
| Char'ston | 2361 | 4509 | 2906 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wil'gton | 1960 | 2874 | 2411 | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | 7069 | 3523 | 2984 | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New-York | 836 | 1367 | 3609 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boston | 1898 | 875 | 1526 | .. | .. | .. |
| Phila | 724 | 1326 | 830 | .. | .. | .. |
| W. Point | 1581 | 3249 | 3247 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ne'pt N's | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bruns'w'k | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pt. Royal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Velasco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 49821 | 78317 | 62614 | .. | .. | .. |
| This day | | | | | | |
| last w'k | 47114 | 62700 | 57080 | 55886 | 47182 | 57526 |
| This day last year | 38860 | 53086 | 64603 | 47062 | 37023 | 36683 |

## COFFEE.

Contracts opened dull and unchanged to 10 points up, and closed firm at 20@30 points advance, with a moderate local trade and some covering by shorts. Nossack estimates present crop of Santos at 4,000,000 bags and the growing crop at 3,500,000 bags. Havre was steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14c for No. 8. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 9 at 12¼c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Santos No. 7 at 14¼c, cost and freight; 500 bags do, good roaster, at 14½c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags No. 6 at 15c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 700 bags Zucaramauga on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales.

Between Call and Close—December, 1,250 bags at 13.60c; January, 500 bags at 13.05c; 1,250 bags at 13.15c, 1,250 bags at 13.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 12.50c, 1,000 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 1,500 bags at 12.55c, 500 bags at 12.60c, 250 bags at 12.65c; April, 250 bags at 12.35c, 1,500 bags at 12.40c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.15c, 750 bags at $12.20c, 750 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c; September, 500 bags at 12.05c, 250 bags at 12.15c; total, 14,250 bags.

Exchange—30 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; 65 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags January for December; total for day, 17,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day. | Same Time Last Year. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13.20@13.30 | 16.80@16.85 |
| February | 12.90@13.00 | 16.45@16.50 |
| March | 12.65@12.70 | 16.15@16.20 |
| April | 12.40@12.50 | 15.85@15.95 |
| May | 12.25@12.35 | 15.70@15.75 |
| June | 12.25@12.30 | 15.35@15.45 |
| July | 12.25@12.30 | 15.25@15.35 |
| August | 12.20@12.30 | 15.10@15.20 |
| September | 12.20@12.30 | 15.00@15.05 |
| October | 12.20@12.30 | ....@.... |
| November | ....@.... | ....@.... |
| December | 13.75@13.85 | 17.15@17.25 |

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total stock in New-York yesterday | 234,104 |
| Arrivals: | |
| Steamship Acanthus | 2,703 |
| Steamship Wordsworth, (Santos) | 46,114 |
| Total | 282,921 |
| Warehouse deliveries yesterday | 13,244 |
| Total stock in New-York to-day | 269,677 |
| Total stock in Baltimore | 12,826 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 12,826 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 442 |
| | 12,384 |
| Total stock in New-Orleans | 19,129 |
| Arrivals | .... |
| Total | 19,129 |
| Deliveries yesterday | 315 |
| | 18,814 |
| Total stock in other ports | .... |
| | 31,198 |
| Total stock in United States | 300,875 |
| Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 19 | 69,000 |
| Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 17 | 18,000 |
| Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 17 | 152,000 |
| Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2 | 20,000 |
| Total | 559,875 |
| Same time 1893 | 491,983 |

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.....15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..1.00 above No. 7 | No. 6.. .50 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..1.65 above No. 7 | No. 7.. .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3..1.40 above No. 7 | No. 8.. .50 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..1.10 above No. 7 | No. 9.. .90 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..75 above No. 7 | No. 10.. .. below No. 7 |

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6..1.25 above No. 7 |
| No. 2..Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7.. .. above No. 7 |
| No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7 | No. 8..1.25 below No. 7 |
| No. 4..2.50 above No. 7 | No. 9..2.00 below No. 7 |
| No. 5..1.75 above No. 7 | No. 10.2.50 below No. 7 |

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java, fancies | 28 @31 | La Guayra— | |
| Java, Malang | 21 @22 | Cora | 18 @19¼ |
| Padang, int'r | 24½@25½ | Caracas | 18½@19½ |
| Macassar— | | Do, washed | 19¾@21¼ |
| Timor | 22 @23 | Porto Cabello | 18 @19 |
| Pajo | 21 @22 | Bogota | 19¼@21½ |
| Mocha | 26¼@27 | Savanilla— | |
| Maracaibo— | | Ocana | 18½@20½ |
| Trujillo | 18¼@19 | Bucara'ga | 19 @21 |
| Bocono | 18 @19¼ | Do, washed | 20 @21¾ |
| Tovar | 18½@19½ | Mexican— | 20½@22 |
| Merida | 19 @20½ | Cordova, gr'n | 18¾@19½ |
| Cucuta, ord'y | 19 @19¼ | Do, white | 19½@20½ |
| Fair to good | 19¼@19¾ | Oaxaca | 20 @21¼ |
| Pr. to choice | 20 @21 | Central American— | |
| Guatemala and | | Costa Rica | 17½@21 |
| Coban | 19¼@22¼ | San Salvador | 19 @19½ |
| Nicaragua | 18¼@19½ | Do, washed | 19½@22 |
| Jamaica | 17 @21 | | |

## GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand was a little more active and full prices ruled for anything fancy.

| N. Orleans, centrif'gal— | | N. Orleans, open kettle— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12@13 | Fair | 28@30 |
| Common | 14@16 | Good | 31@32 |
| Fair | 17@18 | Prime | 33@34 |
| Prime | 19@21 | Choice | 35@38 |
| Choice | 22@25 | Barbados, job'g | 25@28 |
| Cuba, 50° test | Nominal | Puerto Rico | 26@35 |

RICE—The inquiry has improved, and prices hold up very well to the top.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic— | | Japan | 4¼@4½ |
| Ordinary | 3¾@4 | Java, in bond | 1⅞@2⅞ |
| Fair | 4¼@4⅝ | Java | 3½@3⅞ |
| Good | 4¾@5 | Rice flour | 2⅜@2½ |
| Prime | 5 @5⅛ | Rice pol., 100 lb | $1.00@$1.10 |
| Choice | 5⅜@5½ | Rice bran, 100 lb | 75@ 80 |
| Fancy | 5¾@6 | | |
| Head | 6⅛@6¾ | | |

SUGAR—Raw continues quiet, with values rather easy. Sales, 1,400 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c. Refined are dull, with prices unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Muscovado, 89° test | 2¾ |
| Molasses sugars, 89° test | 2¼ |
| Centrifugal, 96° test | 3⅛ |

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebate at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge for granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dominos | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Cutloaf | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Crushed | 4 | 7-16@4⅝ | |
| Powdered | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Coarse powdered | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Granulated | 3⅞ | | 1-16 |
| Fine granulated | 3 | 13-16@4 | |
| Coarse granulated | 3 | 15-16@4¼ | |
| Extra fine granulated | 3 | 15-16@4⅛ | |
| Con. granulated | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Cubes | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| XXXX powdered | 4 | 5-16@4½ | |
| Mold A | 4 | 1-16@4¼ | |
| Diamond A | 3 | 13-16@4 | |
| Confectioners' A | 3 | 11-16@3⅞ | |
| Columbia A | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Windsor A | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Ridgewood | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Phoenix A | 3 | 9-16@3¾ | |
| Empire A | 3½ | @3 | 11-16 |
| No. 6 | 3⅜ | @3 | 9-16 |
| No. 7 | 3 | 5-16@3¼ | |
| No. 8 | 3¼ | @3 | 7-16 |
| No. 9 | 3 | 3-16@3⅜ | |
| No. 10 | 3⅛ | @3 | 5-16 |
| No. 11 | 3 | 1-16@3⅛ | |
| No. 12 | 2 | 15-16@3⅛ | |
| No. 13 (net) | 2 | 15-16@.... | |
| No. 14 (net) | 2⅞ | @.... | |

## GROCERIES.

BEANS—The situation of the market is not changed. It is easy and dull, with sales difficult of more than small lots. California lima are taken in a small way at $2.80@$2.85. The current market prices here are $2.12½@$2.15 for best marrows, $1.70 for mediums, $1.70 for pea, and $1.20@$1.45 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; red kidneys, $1.95@$2.

BUTTER—The strength of the market is entirely in fancy Western creamery, the very moderate supply of which leads to a firm holding, with particular buyers paying up to 24½c in instances. The general demand is light, and all other qualities are at weak prices, under liberal assortments.

STATE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, extra, per lb | 22 | @23 | |
| Creamery, seconds to firsts | 17 | @21 | |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras | 20 | @21 | |
| Dairy, half-firkins, firsts | 17 | @21 | |
| Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds | 14 | @16 | |
| Dairy, tubs, thirds | 12 | @13 | |
| Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras | 19 | @20 | |
| Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts | 14 | @18 | |
| Dairy, firkins, extras | 18 | @19 | |
| Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts | 14 | @17 | |
| Welsh tubs, extra | | @20 | |
| Welsh tubs, seconds to firsts | 14 | @19 | |

WESTERN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery, extras | 24 | @24½ | |
| Creamery, firsts | 21 | @22 | |
| Creamery, seconds | 18 | @20 | |
| Creamery, thirds | 15 | @17 | |
| Creamery, June, extra | | @21 | |
| Creamery, June, seconds to firsts | 16 | @19 | |
| Imitation creamery, firsts | 17 | @18 | |
| Imitation creamery, seconds | 13 | @14 | |
| Dairy, firsts | 14 | @15 | |
| Dairy, thirds to seconds | 10½ | @12 | |
| Factory, June, firkins, extra | 14 | @.. | |
| Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts | 11½ | @13 | |
| Factory, June, tubs, extras | 13 | @.. | |
| Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts | 10½ | @12 | |
| Factory, tubs, fresh, extra | 12 | @13 | |
| Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts | 12 | @13 | |
| Factory, seconds | 10½ | @11 | |
| Factory, thirds | 10 | @.. | |

CHEESE—Fancy stock is neglected by the local and export interest, though the latter continue to take moderately of the lower grades, when prices meet their views. Prices generally are unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy | 11¼ | @.. | |
| State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy | 10¾ | @11 | |
| State, full cream, large, choice | 10¾ | @.. | |
| State, full cream, large, good to prime | 10 | @10¼ | |
| State, full cream, large, com. to fair | 9 | @9¾ | |
| State, full cream, small size, fancy | 11½ | @12 | |
| State, full cream, small, com. to choice | 9½ | @11¼ | |
| State, part skims, small size, choice | 8½ | @ 9 | |
| State, part skims, small; fair to prime | 6 | @ 8 | |
| State, part skims, large size, choice | 7½ | @.. | |
| State, part skims, fair to prime | 5 | @ 7 | |
| State, part skims, common | 3½ | @ 4 | |

Eggs—A dull and weak market for most of the offerings, strictly fresh stock bringing a premium, but still scarce.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State and Pennsylvania | 24 | @.. | |
| Western, fresh gathered, choice | 23 | @.. | |
| Southern, fresh gathered, prime | 20 | @22½ | |
| Western, Fall, refrigerators, choice | 19 | @20 | |
| Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch. | 18 | @17 | |
| Western, early packed, fair to good | 15 | @16 | |
| Western, early packed, defective, cs | $2.00 | @$3.50 | |
| Western, fresh, seconds, per case | 3.25 | @ 3.75 | |
| Limed, Western, prime, per doz | 14 | @.. | |
| Limed, Canada, per doz | 14½ | @15 | |

VEGETABLES—Potatoes still weak, under free supplies and a dull trade. Other vegetables steady and fairly active for prime.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cucumbers, Florida, per crate | $1.00@$3.00 |
| Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Cauliflowers, poor to fair | 1.50@ 3.00 |
| Cabbages, per 100 | 4.00@ 5.00 |
| Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots | 30@ 50 |
| Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots | 15@ 30 |
| Eggplant, Florida, per bbl | 2.50@ 5.00 |
| Onions, white, large, per bbl | 3.00@ 8.00 |
| Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.62 |
| Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.87 |
| Onions, State and Western, yellow | 75@ 1.25 |
| String beans, Florida, per crate | 1.00@ 2.00 |
| Peas, Florida, per crate | 1.00@ 3.00 |
| Squash, per bbl | 50@ 1.25 |
| Spinach, per bbl | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Turnips, per bbl | 70@ 80 |
| Kale, per bbl | 45@ 60 |

POTATOES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl | $1.50@.. |
| Jersey, common to fair, per bbl | 1.00@$1.37 |
| State, good to prime, per 180 lb | 1.50@ 1.62 |
| State, common to fair, per 180 lb | 1.25@ 1.37 |
| Maine, fancy, per bbl | 1.75@.. |
| Sweets, Vineland, per bbl | 1.50@ 2.50 |
| Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl | 1.25@ 1.50 |
| Scotch | 1.75@.. |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Hard bricks are firm; Haverstraw hard are worth $5.62½@$6 per 1,000; up-river hard, $5.25@$5.75; Jerseys, $5@$5.50; pale, $2; Croton, dark and red, $13; Croton, brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $22@$23; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.60@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.65@$2; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60....Lime is scarce; Rockland, common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State, common, lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are firm at $2.75 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade dull and market barely steady; outside quotations becoming more extreme. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, trash, 30@35c. Clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 35@45c. Rye straw, 35@55c. Oat straw, 30@35c.

HOPS—Interior reports show weakness on all but fancy lots, with trading slow, while the local demand is light at unchanged prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice | 11 | @12 | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime | 8 | @10 | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1894, common | 6 | @ 7 | |
| State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice | 6 | @ 7 | |
| State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime | 3 | @ 5 | |
| State N. Y., old olds | 2 | @ 3 | |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice | 11 | @12 | |
| Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime | 8 | @10 | |
| Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice | 6 | @ 7 | |
| Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime | 3½ | @ 5½ | |
| Bavarian, new | 22 | @26 | |
| Bohemian, new | 23 | @28 | |
| Altmarks, new | 19 | @21 | |

HIDES—Prices remain very firm, stocks light and a fair local demand.

| Dry— | Pounds. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Cordova, selected | 21@24 | 10 @12 |
| Buenos Ayres | 20@23 | 11 @.. |
| Montevideo | 20@22 | 11 @.. |
| California | 21@25 | 10 @.. |
| Matamoras | 23@25 | .. @ 8 |
| Orinoco | 20@23 | 9¾@.. |
| Bogota | 20@24 | 9 @10 |
| Central American | 18@22 | 9 @ 9½ |

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Bear Aggressiveness Induced by the General Dullness.

## HOLIDAY CHARACTER OF THE MARKET

### Professional Traders Scalping for Small Fractions—A Raid on the Grangers—The Reading Situation.

The stock market has assumed a holiday character, there being little done except by professional traders, and their operations are confined to "scalping eighths." During the morning yesterday prices were inclined to heaviness. In the afternoon the bears took advantage of the absence of support and became more aggressive. Their attacks were directed principally against the Grangers, and they succeeded in depressing the group fractionally. St. Paul, at the close, was down ½, after sales of 24,600 shares; Burlington ⅞, on sales of 9,400; Rock Island and ½, on sales of 4,000, and Northwestern ½, on sales of 1,500 shares. The general list was lower in sympathy.

There was very little done in Reading, although considerable interest attached to the court proceedings in the Rice suits. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on Monday, denying the application of Mr. Rice for a writ of prohibition against the receivers, did so on the ground that the proper remedy for the facts complained of was in an appeal. Until this decision, it has been held that there was no appeal in a receivership case until the final accounting by the receivers, so that the decision is really an important victory, not only for Mr. Rice, but for all sufferers under arbitrary proceedings in receivership cases. In the Rice case, there will be undoubtedly an immediate appeal from the order of Judge Dallas, permitting the receivers to make a contract with the Olcott-Earle committee, and, pending its decision, the so-called plan of reorganization is not likely to make much headway.

Sugar, of course, led the industrial group, but it was less active than usual, the transactions in it being less than 48,000 shares. It moved within narrow limits all day, but it was heavy, selling down to 91⅛. Its final price was 91⅜, a net loss of 1 point. The manipulators apparently were not opposed to the decline. Chicago Gas was exceptionally strong, and it was 1⅛ points higher at the close. Western shorts covered rather freely, and this gave rise to the rumor that the coming dividend would be at the usual rate. The other industrials were without feature.

There was an absence of influential news. The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury were large. There were no engagements for export, as there are no fast steamers until Saturday. Uncertainty as to the probable action of Congress on the Currency bill added to the indisposition of many operators to trade at this time.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was somewhat firmer, although quotations were unchanged. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five and seven months.

Commercial paper was in less active demand, many buyers being temporarily out of the market. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at 1½@1½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 13-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $108,618,348 and balances $8,857,647. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $899,666.

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and a shade easier, with only a limited inquiry for bills. Posted rates for sterling were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88½@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜, and 95¼, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—75c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 59¾c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,463,861, and the exports for the same period $91,665,671. The net exports, therefore, have been $70,201,810.

### CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas..... ¾
Chicago Gas..... 1⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining..... 1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..... ⅞
Erie Telegraph and Telephone..... ¾
Lake Erie & Western pf..... 1
New-York, Sus. & Western pf..... ¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf..... ¾
United States Cordage pf..... 1½
United States Cordage gtd..... 2½

### RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

ADVANCED.

The railway bond market was less active and prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

Canada Southern 1st..... 1¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..... 1¾
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d..... 1¼
Green Bay Inc..... 1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s..... 1½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st..... 1½

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s..... 1¾
Chicago & Northern Pacific 5s, t. r..... 1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s..... 1
Long Island 4s..... 1
National Starch 1st..... 1
Oregon Improvement 1st..... 2
Reading 2d pf. inc..... 1½
Richmond & Danville 5s..... 1½
United States Cordage 1st..... 1½

Government bonds were lower. The 5s coupon declined ⅛, and the 5s registered ¼. The sales on call were $85,000 4s registered at 114¾, and $50,000 5s coupon at 118⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, 1891, r | 97 | ... |
| 4s, r | 114 | 114½ |
| 4s, c | 114 | 114½ |
| 5s, r | 115¼ | 115⅝ |
| 5s, c | 118¼ | 118⅝ |
| Currency 6s, 1895 | 100 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1896 | 102½ | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1897 | 105 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 108 | ... |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 111 | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1896 | 103½ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1897 | 104½ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 105⅜ | ... |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 106¼ | ... |

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 84@84¼, and $40,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9¾@9¾.

## NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | 140 | 144 | 25 |
| American Cotton Oil | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24½ | 25 | 25 |
| American Cotton Oil pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 8 |
| *American Sugar Refining | 92¼ | 92¾ | 91¼ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91¾ | 47,936 |
| *American Sugar Refining pf | 91⅜ | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91¾ | 170 |
| American Tobacco | 97⅜ | 97½ | 97⅛ | 97½ | 97 | 98 | 688 |
| American Tobacco pf | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | 107 | 109 | 60 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 1,300 |
| *Bay State Gas | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63½ | 64½ | 130 |
| Canadian Pacific | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21½ | 1,200 |
| Central & South Am. Tel | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59⅞ | 5 |
| Chicago Gas | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 113 | 116 | 27 |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 98¼ | 98½ | 98 | 98⅛ | 97½ | 98¼ | 18,780 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 72½ | 72½ | 71½ | 71⅝ | 71½ | 71⅝ | 1,548 |
| C., C., C. & St. Louis | 39 | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 | 39 | 39¼ | 9,940 |
| Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul | 59 | 59 | 58½ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅞ | 520 |
| Chi., Rock Island & Pac | 63¼ | 63¼ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62½ | 62⅝ | 24,606 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron pf | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 70 | 90 | 100 |
| Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17½ | 200 |
| Consolidated Gas Company | 127 | 127 | 126¾ | 126¾ | 127 | 128 | 65 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 127 | 127 | 126¾ | 126¾ | 126½ | 127¼ | 95 |
| Distilling & Cattle Feeding | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9 | 9¼ | 1,420 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 51¾ | 100 |
| General Electric | 35 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 35 | 590 |
| Homestake | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ... | 300 |
| Iowa Central | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Iowa Central pf | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23½ | 26 | 20 |
| Lake Erie & Western | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 100 |
| Lake Erie & Western pf | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 73 | 106 |
| Lake Shore | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136¾ | 100 |
| *Long Island Traction | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13½ | 14 | 10 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53½ | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | 400 |
| Manhattan Con | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104¼ | 104⅝ | 380 |
| Michigan Central | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 97 | 100 | 10 |
| Missouri Pacific | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28½ | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf | 22½ | 22¾ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 200 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | 150 |
| Morris & Essex | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | ... | ... | 4 |
| *National Lead Co. pf | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 85½ | 120 |
| National Starch pf | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 35 | 1 |
| New Central Coal | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| New-Jersey Central | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | 125 |
| New-York Central | 100 | 100 | 98⅞ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99⅝ | 1,455 |
| N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd. | 32¼ | 32¾ | 31¾ | 32⅜ | 31⅞ | 32⅛ | 1,450 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 10½ | 10¾ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ | 1,700 |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. pf | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 24 | 100 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 300 |
| New-York, Sus. & Western pf. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41¼ | 43 | 150 |
| Norfolk & Western | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 6¼ | 15 |
| North American | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 150 |
| Ontario & Western | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 125 |
| Oregon Improvement | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 100 |
| Oregon S. L. & U. N. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9½ | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 21½ | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | 21¼ | 22 | 100 |
| Peoria & Eastern | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 400 |
| Philadelphia & Reading | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 25 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 3,330 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45 | 46½ | 106 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 155 | 156 | 100 |
| St. Paul & Omaha | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 34½ | 34½ | 200 |
| Southern Pacific | 19 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅞ | 18½ | 19½ | 240 |
| Southern Railway | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 11 | 10⅞ | 11½ | 3,247 |
| Southern Railway pf | 37½ | 37¾ | 36½ | 36⅝ | 36⅜ | 37⅛ | 2,070 |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17¼ | 100 |
| Texas Pacific | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 500 |
| *Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | 50 |
| Union Pacific | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 640 |
| United States Cordage | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ | 400 |
| United States Cordage pf | 14½ | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14¼ | 14½ | 550 |
| United States Cordage gtd | 23 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 25 | 350 |
| United States Rubber | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 43 | 25 |
| United States Rubber pf | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98¼ | 11 |
| *United States Leather | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | 9 | 100 |
| *United States Leather pf | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60¼ | 60⅝ | 59¾ | 60¼ | 100 |
| Wabash pf | 14 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 14 | 100 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88½ | 88⅝ | 250 |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 10⅞ | 11 | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅞ | 1,364 |
| Total sales | | | | | | | 138,290 |

*Unlisted.

### Bonds.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atch Col & Pac 1st 2,000 | 39 | Gal Har & San A Mex & Pac Div 5s 7,000 | 92 |
| Atch, Top & S F 4s 11,000 | 64¾ | Ga. Pac 1st 5-6s 5,000 | 111½ |
| 2,000 | 64⅝ | G B, W & St P Inc 10,000 | 71½ |
| 15,000 | 64½ | H & Tex Cen G M 4s 2,000 | 62 |
| 5,000 | 64¾ | Ill Cent 4s, 1953 21,000 | 98¾ |
| 6,000 | 64½ | Int & G N 2d Mtge 10,000 | 71¼ |
| Aus & N W. 1st 10,000 | 88¼ | Laclede Gas L Co of St L. 1st 5s 2,000 | 93 |
| B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000 | 111½ | L E & W 1st 5s 1,000 | 116¼ |
| 2,000s3 | 111¼ | L E & W 2d 5s 1,000 | 104½ |
| 5,000 | 111⅜ | L S & M So 1st Reg 10,000 | 117¾ |
| 12,000 | 111 | L S & M So 2d Coup 15,000 | 123¼ |
| B C R & N 1st 5,000 | 106 | Long Island 1st 1,000 | 111 |
| Can S 1st Gtd 1,000 | 114 | Long Island G M 4s 2,000 | 96 |
| Cent of N J G M 5s 6,000 | 116 | Louis & Nash Gen'l Mtge 6s 1,000 | 116½ |
| Ches & O 6s, 1911 2,000 | 119½ | L. N. A. & Chi Cons 1,000 | 96 |
| Ches & O Con 5s 1,000 | 108 | Mahoning Coal 5s 2,000 | 115¼ |
| Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 | 124⅛ | Met El 2d 1,000 | 107¾ |
| Chi, B & Q Denver Div 4s 10,000 | 93¾ | 3,000 | 107⅞ |
| Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000 | 88¼ | Mil, L S & W 1st 4,000 | 130 |
| Chi, B & Q Con 7s 5,000 | 140¼ | Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 9,000 | 91½ |
| Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 3,000c | 103⅜ | Mil & St P 1st 5,000 | 91¼ |
| 5,000 | 103⅝ | Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000 | 114 |
| 5,000 | 103½ | Minn & St L 1st | |
| Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 | 85 | Southwestern Ext 5,000 | 117¼ |
| Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 7,000 | 42 | 5,000 | 117½ |
| Chi & N W Coupon Gold 7s 1,000 | 121½ | Mo Pac 1st Cons 10,000 | 97½ |
| 25-Year Deb 5s 1,000 | 106 | Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s F 10,000s20F | 80¾ |
| Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000 | 91¼ | 2,000 | 81 |
| Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 8,000 | 104½ | 2,000s3 | 81 |
| 5,000 | 104⅜ | 1,000 | 81 |
| Col C & I Gen 5s 2,000 | 91 | 10,000s20F | 80¾ |
| 7,000 | 90¾ | 12,000 | 80⅞ |
| Con G C of Chi 1st 5s 1,000 | 83½ | 10,000s20F | 80⅞ |
| Den & Rio Gr 4s 7,000 | 82½ | Mo. Kan & Tex 2d 10,000 | 46¼ |
| Den & Rio Gr 1st 2,000 | 114¾ | 5,000 | 46 |
| Erie 4th Mort 5,000 | 114 | 5,000 | 46⅛ |
| Flint & P M 5s 5,000 | 85 | 5,000 | 46¼ |
| Ft W & D C 1st 6,000 | 73¾ | 5,000 | 46 |
| 6,000 | 74 | 5,000 | 46⅜ |
| 3,000 | 74½ | 3,000 | 45½ |
| 2,000 | 74¼ | 30,000 | 45¾ |
| 10,000 | 74½ | 5,000 | 45⅝ |
| Gal Har & San A 2d 5,000 | 101 | 11,000 | 45⅞ |
| Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 11,000 | 91½ | 1,000 | 46 |
| | | Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 3,000 | 75 |
| | | Mobile & Ohio new 9,000 | 117 |
| | | N Y Elevated 1st 3,000 | 110¾ |
| | | 5,000b3 | 110¾ |
| | | Mo, Kan & East 1st 16,000 | 84½ |
| | | 4,000 | 84¾ |
| | | 10,000 | 84½ |
| | | Mobile & O G M 4s 7,000 | 98 |
| | | Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 | 100¾ |
| | | Nat Starch M Co 1st 10,000 | 91 |
| | | N Y, Chi & St L 4s 4,000 | 102½ |
| | | N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs | 98 |
| | | All Installments Paid Small Bonds 500 | 137 |
| | | N Y & Nor 1st 5s 10,000 | 116¾ |
| | | N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 5,000 | 110½ |
| | | N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000 | 88¼ |
| | | 10,000 | 88¼ |
| | | 4,000 | 88⅝ |
| | | North Pac 1st Coup 1,000 | 118½ |
| | | 1,000 | 118⅝ |
| | | North Pac 2d Coup 5,000s20F | 80 |
| | | North Pac Cons 5s 1,000 | 28½ |
| | | North Pac Terml 1st 5,000 | 99 |
| | | Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000 | 91½ |
| | | Oregon Imp 1st 1,000s3 | 99 |
| | | 6,000 | 99¼ |
| | | 5,000 | 97 |
| | | Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 | 50½ |
| | | Ore R & N 1st 4,000 | 111¾ |
| | | Ore Short Line 6s 5,000 | 88 |
| | | Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 16,000 | 26 |
| | | 6,000 | 26¼ |
| | | 10,000 | 26 |
| | | 2d Pf Inc 10,000 | 16¾ |
| | | Phil & Read Gen 4s 7,000 | 75 |
| | | Phil & Read Defd Inc 18,000 | 3 |
| | | 3,000 | 3 |
| | | P, C & St L 4½s Series A 1,000 | 105¾ |
| | | Pitts & W 1st 1,000 | 84¾ |
| | | 54,000 | 84½ |
| | | Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 2,000 | 91 |
| | | Rio Grande W 1st 6,000 | 70 |
| | | Rome, W & Og Cons 2,000 | 119 |
| | | St L & S F G M 6s 2,000 | 103¼ |
| | | St L & S F Con 4s 50,000s20F | 52¼ |
| | | St L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s 10,000 | 102¾ |
| | | St L, Van & T H 1st 1,000 | 109 |
| | | St L S W 1st 1,000 | 62¼ |
| | | St L S W 2d Inc 2,000 | 18⅝ |
| | | 1,000 | 18¾ |
| | | 5,000 | 18½ |
| | | St L S W 2d Inc 8,000 | 18½ |
| | | 5,000 | 18⅞ |
| | | San An & Ar P 4s 1,000 | 57¾ |
| | | Southn Ry 1st 5s 15,000 | 90¾ |
| | | 5,000 | 90¾ |
| | | 5,000s3 | 90¾ |
| | | 6,000 | 90⅝ |
| | | 2,000 | 90⅝ |
| | | 8,000 | 90⅝ |
| | | 30,000 | 90½ |
| | | 5,000s3 | 90¾ |
| | | 5,000 | 90⅜ |
| | | 11,000 | 90¼ |
| | | 5,000 | 90½ |
| | | 50,000 | 90¾ |
| | | 1,000 | 90½ |
| | | Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 | 87¼ |
| | | 1,000 | 87 |
| | | Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 | 25¾ |
| | | 1,000 | 26 |
| | | 7,000 | 25⅞ |
| | | 15,000 | 25½ |
| | | 1,000 | 25¾ |
| | | Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 5,000 | 61¼ |
| | | Union El 1st 6s 1,000 | 88¼ |
| | | Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 | 103½ |
| | | Union Pac 6s, 1898 6,000 | 106 |
| | | 10,000c | 105¾ |
| | | 1,000 | 105⅞ |
| | | U P Gold Tr 6s 1,000 | 91 |
| | | U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000 | 68 |
| | | 5,000 | 67½ |
| | | 10,000 | 66¾ |
| | | 10,000s0F | 65½ |
| | | Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 | 104⅞ |
| | | 2,000 | 105 |
| | | Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000 | 70¾ |
| | | 1,000 | 70¾ |
| | | West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 | 106¾ |
| | | 2,000 | 106¼ |
| | | 2,000 | 106¾ |
| | | Registered 27,000 | 104½ |
| | | W N Y & Penn 1st 2,000 | 105 |
| | | W, Deb 7s, 1875 1,000 | 112 |
| | | Wis Cen Co 1st 5,000 | 53 |
| | | 10,000 | 53¼ |
| | | 19,000 | 53 |
| | | Total sales | $1,206,500 |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany & Susquehanna | 162 | ... |
| Alton & Terre Haute | 37 | 39 |
| American Coal | 89 | ... |
| American District Telegraph | 35 | 39 |
| American Express | 110 | 113 |
| Atlantic & Pacific | 9½ | 93 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf. new | ⅞ | 1⅛ |
| B. & So. Illinois pf | 135 | 7 |
| Boston Air Line pf | 102 | ... |
| Buffalo, R. & P. | ... | 22 |
| Buffalo R. & P. pf | ... | 62 |
| Bur. C. R. & N. | 49 | ... |
| Canada Southern | 50¼ | 51 |
| Cedar Falls & M. | 4½ | 5½ |
| Central Pacific | 14⅞ | 15⅜ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| Chicago & Alton | 146 | ... |
| Chicago & E. Illinois | 160 | ... |
| C. & N. W. pf | 50¼ | 53 |
| C., C. & St. L. pf | 142 | 144 |
| C., M. & St. P. pf | 83 | 86 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | 119¾ | 121 |
| Col. Coal & Iron, Dev | 156 | ... |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 8 | 9 |
| Columbus & Hocking Coal | 25½ | 26 |
| Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf. | 57½ | 65 |
| Commercial Cable | 130 | ... |
| Consol. Coal | 33 | 35 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna & West. | 160½ | 161½ |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| Denver & Rio Grande pf | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 5½ | 6½ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf | ... | 37 |
| *D., S. S. & A. | 3½ | 4½ |
| *D., S. S. & A. pf | 9 | 11½ |
| Edison Elc. Illuminating of N. Y. | 101½ | 102½ |
| Ev. & T. H. | 40 | 45 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | 8½ | 14 |
| Flint & P. M. pf | ... | 45 |
| Great Northern pf | 101½ | 102¼ |
| Illinois Central | 89 | 90 |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 7 | 7½ |
| Keokuk & Des Moines | 8 | 10 |
| Keokuk & Des Moines pf | ... | 4 |
| Laclede Gas | 13 | ... |
| Laclede Gas pf | 25 | 26 |
| Long Island | 80 | 83 |
| L., N. A. & C. | 88½ | 89 |
| L., N. A. & C. pf | 7 | 8 |
| Louisville, St. Louis & Texas | 21 | 24 |
| Mah. Coal R. | 1 | 4 |
| | 105 | 115 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sug. R. | 92¾ | 92¾ | 91 | 91⅜ | 28,740 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 130 |
| Bay State G. | 20½ | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 100 |
| Chicago Gas | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¼ | 71¼ | 12,560 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 4,540 |
| C., B. & Q. | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 4,040 |
| C., M. & St. P. | 59 | 59½ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 11,960 |
| Cent. of N. J. | 94½ | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 40 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98 | 98¼ | 720 |
| Dist. & C. F. | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 180 |
| Louis. & N. | 54 | 54 | 53⅜ | 53½ | 820 |
| Total sales | | | | | 66,160 |

### Bonds.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A., T. & S. F. 4s | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | $5,000 |
| C. & N. P. 5s, cts. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 5,000 |
| Hock. Val. 5s | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 3,000 |
| L.E. & W. 2d | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 2,000 |
| Met. El. 2d | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 2,000 |
| Total sales | | | | | $50,000 |

### Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Con. C. & V. | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 240 |
| Lacrosse | .06 | .07 | .06 | .07 | 1,000 |
| Sierra Nev. | .68 | .68 | .68 | .68 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | | | 1,640 |

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Union Con. | .32 | .38 | .32 | .38 | 200 |
| Yellow Jacket | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44 | 100 |

### Wheat.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May option | 58¼ | 58⅝ | 58¼ | 58⅝ | 321,000 |

### Oil.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pipe Line Certificates | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 5,000 |

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| *Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st | 94½ | 99 |
| American Lithograph pf | 50 | 65 |
| *American Bank Note | 43 | 46½ |
| American Grocery 1st pf | 25 | 45 |
| American Typefounders' | 3½ | 5 |
| American Typefounders' pf | 26 | 33 |
| Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non Halford) | ... | ... |
| Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894 | 106½ | ... |
| †Atlantic Trust | 200 | 215 |
| Barney Dumping Boat Co | 6½ | 10½ |
| Barney & Smith pf stock | 94 | 95½ |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 20¼ | 22¼ |
| Beckton Construction pf | 71 | 80 |
| ‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central | 94 | 118 |
| Bond and Mortgage Guarantee | 115 | ... |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 188 | ... |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 107 | 108½ |
| ‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 106 | ... |
| ‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 108 | ... |
| ‡Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | ... |
| *Brooklyn City Railroad | 167 | 169 |
| Brooklyn Elevated | 11¼ | ... |
| Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s) | 70 | ... |
| Brooklyn Gas Company | 118 | ... |
| Brooklyn Traction | 14 | 15 |
| Brooklyn Traction pf | 65½ | 67½ |
| Boston & New-York Air Line pf | 101½ | ... |
| ‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st | 101½ | 102¼ |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 65 | 67½ |
| Celluloid Company stock | 66 | 69 |
| Central & South Am. Telegraph | 112½ | ... |
| Central & South Am. Tel. scrip | 108 | ... |
| Cent. Cross-Town | 106 | ... |
| Cent. Park, North & East River | 162 | 166 |
| Central N. J. Land & Imp | 53 | ... |
| *Central Trust Company | 1000 | 1025 |
| Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s | 65 | 68 |
| Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock | 1 | 2½ |
| Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p c. bonds | 42 | 46 |
| Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds | 22 | ... |
| Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock | ½ | 1½ |
| Commercial Cable Co. stock | 130 | ... |
| Consolidated Electric Storage | 1½ | 3 |
| Consol. Electric Light 1st | 81 | 85 |
| Edison Illumating S. (St. Louis) | 78 | 79½ |
| †Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk | 70 | 75 |
| Continental Trust | 160 | ... |
| Cramp Shipyard stock | 92 | 95 |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R | 95 | ... |
| Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat | 150 | 155 |
| East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s | 62 | ... |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 110 | 112½ |
| Edison Ill. S., (St. Louis) | 78 | 79½ |
| Equitable Gas Co. of New-York | 184 | 186 |
| Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st | 107½ | ... |
| Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s | 94 | 98 |
| Eighth Avenue | 285 | ... |
| Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd | 28 | ... |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust Co | 690 | 725 |
| Fidelity & Casualty Company | 300 | ... |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 5s | 53½ | 56½ |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 113 | ... |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 2d | 54 | 59 |
| 42d St. Grand St. R. R | 320 | ... |
| Gallatin National Bank | 307 | 314 |
| Garfield National Bank | 450 | ... |
| Gold & Stock Telegraph Co | 106 | ... |
| Grand River Valley R. R. stock | 107 | ... |
| Holland Trust stock | ... | 90 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Com | 75 | ... |
| *Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf | 97 | 98¼ |
| ‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds | 104¾ | 106 |
| Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s | ... | 25 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin common | 5 | 10 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf | 40 | 46 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | 39 | ... |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. stock | 134½ | 137 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s | 99¾ | 101 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock | 6½ | 7½ |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s | 73½ | 75¼ |
| Int. & G. N. 1st scrip | 100 | ... |
| International Ocean Telegraph | 105 | ... |
| Iron Steamboat | ... | 6½ |
| Iron Steamboat bonds | 62 | ... |
| †Journey & Burnham | ... | 47 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf | 92 | ... |
| *Kelthsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds | 90 | 94 |
| †Kings County Elevated | ... | 5 |
| Knickerbocker Ice Company | 71 | ... |
| Knickerbocker Trust Company | 170 | 177 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 79 | 82 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 78½ | 82 |
| Long Island Traction | 13½ | 14 |
| Lorillard pf | 118 | 121 |
| Mutual Gas, New-York | 155 | ... |
| †Manhattan Trust Company | 120 | 130 |
| †Madison Square Garden stock | 6 | ... |
| Madison Square Garden 1st | 100 | ... |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 52 | ... |
| Mahoning Coal R. R. pf | 107 | ... |
| Metropolitan Ferry | ... | 105½ |
| Metropolitan Trust Company | 285 | 295 |
| Mex. National Construction pf | 6½ | 9½ |
| Mechanics' Bank stock | ... | 186 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf | 51 | 55 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. com | 10 | 15 |
| Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds | 91½ | 95½ |
| National Park Bank | 278½ | 285½ |
| Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank, (assessments not paid) | ... | 70 |
| National Wall Paper Co. pf | 85 | 90 |
| New-Jersey & New-York R. R. | 1½ | 4 |
| New-Orleans Pacific land grant | ... | 35 |
| New-York, Lack. & Western | 115½ | 117½ |
| New-York Air Brake Company | 32½ | 35 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. com. stock | 30½ | 32½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf | 45 | 47½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. bonds | 86½ | 87¼ |
| N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity | 340 | 355 |
| New-York & Texas land scrip | 60 | ... |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 95½ | 98 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone

## FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

### Financial Directory.

**BANKS.**

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

**TRUST COMPANIES.**

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

### Bankers' Cards.

**W. N. COLER & CO.,**
**Bankers.**
**MUNICIPAL BONDS.**
**34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.**

### Financial.

**TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC & MONTANA R. R. CO.**

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Company, have undertaken to act as a Bondholders' Committee, under an agreement filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, dated Nov. 26, 1894.

Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New-York, under said agreement, on or before FEBRUARY 1ST, 1895.

Foreign bondholders may, with like effect, within the same period, deposit their bonds and coupons with Messrs. Borthwick, Wark & Company, 11 Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E. C.

Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities, and so soon as practicable will be listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the agreement can be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Wm. C. Sheldon & Co., New-York.
ROBERT MACLAY,
Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., New-York.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, New-York.
SIMON WORMSER,
I. & S. Wormser, New-York.
Bondholders' Committee.
ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary.
38 Broad Street, New-York.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co.**

Having bought a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, at $1,134.61 for each $1,000 of bonds, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1894, and after attached, to be delivered and paid for on Feb. 1, 1895, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby offers to pay the same price of Eleven Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Sixty-one Cents for each $1,000 of such bonds, with like coupons attached, on their delivery at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 214 Broadway, New-York, on Feb. 1, 1895, provided the owner thereof shall, on or before Jan. 1, 1895, have notified the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in writing, of the acceptance of this offer. Such notifications must specify the numbers of the bonds to be delivered. The right to withdraw this offer at any time without notice is reserved. Forms of notification will be furnished on application.

Illinois Central Railroad Company,
by E. T. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS OF THE Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.**

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.
SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

**CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.**
**First Mtge. 5% Bonds.**

The undersigned, holding and representing First Mortgage Bonds only, and acting solely for such interests, call upon all owners of said bonds to deposit them forthwith in the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of New-York, that the necessary steps for the bondholders' protection may be taken. The committee cautions bondholders against any proposal looking to the assignment or sale of their coupons, such proposal being in the interest of junior securities. For full information apply to either of the undersigned.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway, N. Y.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St., N. Y.
E. L. THORNELL, U. S. Trust Co., N. Y.

### Financial.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.**

MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | $1,000.00 |
| Interest | 35.00 |
| Cash | $1,035.00 |

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF Consolidated Mtge. 5% Bonds AND THE Collateral Trust 5% Bonds OF THE OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The undersigned Committee, after a careful examination of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, and considering all the questions involved, has reached the conclusion that the full earning capacity of the property is not developed while it is operated as a part of the Union Pacific system under the policy adopted by the Union Pacific Company and continued by the present receivers. The propriety of this policy could not be questioned while the Union Pacific paid the expenses and charges of the line under the traffic contract, but the suspension of that contract and the continued default upon the bonds make it necessary that the property should be placed in the hands of persons devoted solely to its interests, and not embarrassed by any conflict between these and the interests of the Union Pacific main line. For the purpose of any reorganization of the system, whether depending upon Congressional action or otherwise, it is necessary that the earning power of our line should be independently ascertained. In case there shall be no such reorganization it is equally necessary that the security holders should be in a position to act promptly. For these reasons the Committee is about to take proceedings for a separate receivership of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway.

The total issue of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds is $10,895,000, of which $1,702,000 are either held by the Union Pacific Railway Company or are pledged for its debts. Of the remaining $9,193,000 in the hands of the public, this Committee, acting in harmony with the Committee at Amsterdam, already represents and controls over $3,300,000 of Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds. Other holders of the above bonds are invited to make a prompt deposit with the American Loan and Trust Company, Boston, or the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York. After December 27, 1894, bonds will be received only upon such terms as may be imposed by the Committee. Engraved negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited.

Dated New-York, December 15, 1894.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

**Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,**
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

### Financial.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mtge. 5% Bonds OF THE CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.**

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.

**CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.**

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24, | 112, | 174, | 345, | 382, |
| 26, | 114, | 194, | 354, | 423, |
| 47, | 117, | 216, | 377, | 435. |
| 67, | 132, | 219, | 378, | 466, |
| 72, | 150, | 331, | 381, | 498. |

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

### Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
**REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,**
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19,**
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$2,000 Southern R'way Co., 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., July, 1896, coups.
$10,000 L. E. & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 New-Jersey Southern R'way Co. Bds., 1899.
$4,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds.
$820 Phil. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Scrip.
$600 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 1st Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
4 shs. Southern R'way Co. Pfd.
$7,000 Tol. & Ohio Cent. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Northern Pacific R. R. Consld. & Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1989.
$5,000 Wabash R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$12,000 Grand Rapids & Ind. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$4,800 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 4 p. c. Funded Int. Bds.
$13,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. 3d Pref. Inc. Mtge. Bds., 1958.
$2,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$5,000 Rochester City Water Works 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Phila. & Reading R. R. 1st Pref. Inc. Bds., 1958.
$900 Bonds of Road Commissioners in Union Co., N. J.
$5,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1969.
250 shs. Little Pittsburg Consld. Mining Co.
900 shs. Colorado Central Consld. Mining Co.
200 shs. Dunkin Mining Co.
$50,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$3,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. of Brooklyn 5 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 1st Extnd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$500 Long Island R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$10,000 Mich. Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$2,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Man. R'way Co. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1933.
$2,000 Colorado Midland 4 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1940, February, 1894, coups. on.
$1,000 Artesian Water Co. of Memphis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
$500 Illinois Central R. R. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1953.
$6,000 Ulster & Delaware R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$1,000 Cin., Sandusky & Cleve. R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bd., 1928.
$1,000 Milwaukee City R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1939.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
$6,000 American Dock & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,200 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Consld. Deb. Bds.
$10,000 Ohio & Mississippi R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1898.
$5,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (Hastings & Dak.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 North Mo. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., due July, 1895.
$3,000 Missouri Pacific R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1920.
$10,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Man. R. R. (Dakota Extn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
3 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. Co.
60 shs. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Ins. Co.
(By order of administrator.)
299 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Oct., 1894, coups. off—but April, 1894, coups. on.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jan., 1894, coup. on.
$8,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1906. (Hypd.)
$7,000 Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910. (Hypd.)
$6,000 Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Butte City (Montana) Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1921. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910. (Hypd.)
$3,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., due 1911. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Newark (N. Y.) Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R.
$5,000 Norwich Insulated Wire Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906.
$60,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
187½ shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
$80,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co. of Chicago 1st Mtge. b 5 p. c. Bds.
250 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
$3,500 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg. Bds.
$11,000 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds.
233 shs. New-Jersey Dry Dock and Trans. Co., (Hypd.)
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Iowa & Dakota Extn) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1908, convertible into pref. stock.
10 shs. Trow Directory P. & B. B. pfd.
10 shs. Puget Sound Loan Trust & Banking Co.
334 shs. New-Jersey Dry Dock and Trans. Co. (Hypd.)
$515 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888.
137 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
75 shs. Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co.
12 shs. Third Avenue Railroad Co.
$5,000 Suburban Traction Co., Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923. (Hypd.)
200 shs. Suburban Traction Co.
5 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
43 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Peoria & Eastern R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. Co.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New-York.
14 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank, (subject to 25 p. c. assessment.)
1,000 shs. Porter Standard Motor Co., (Hypd.)
$7,500 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co., Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1921; Oct., 1894, coups. (Hypd.)
$3,000 City of Hartford, Tenn., 6 p. c. Public Impt. Bds., due 1923. (Hypd.)
$9,000 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co., Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1921; Oct., 1894, coups. (Hypd.)
$3,000 City of Santa Cruz, Cal., Refunding 5 p. c. Gold Bds., "Series 31," due 1925. (Hypd.)
$1,000 City of Santa Cruz, Cal., Refunding 5 p. c. Gold Bd., "Series 3," due 1897. (Hypd.)
1 membership Maritime Association, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank of B'klyn.
$10,000 Pitts., Shen. and L. E. R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$20,000 United States Cordage Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
4,380 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
35 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common, (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
52 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
1,104 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. Pfd., (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
736 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common, (F. L. & T. Co. receipts.)
1,380 shs. United States Cordage Co. Guar. & $20 do Scrip.

### Lost and Found.

LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AN EMBOSSED silver opera glass in a gray plush bag. Finder please return to 17 East 74th St. $5 reward.

### Dividends.

**Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds**

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, 17 Broad St., New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Books for transfer of the $5,000 First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on Monday, Dec. 24, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,** 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

**COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.**

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1895. Checks will be mailed to preferred stockholders of record. For the purposes of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 8, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895.

C. C. WAITE, President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

**TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.,**
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Dec. 17, 1894.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1894.
DIVIDEND NO. 86 OF TEN CENTS A SHARE is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New-York, on Dec. 20. Transfer books close Dec. 10.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

### Meetings and Elections.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held for the purpose of the annual election of the Directors of this company, on the 11th DAY OF JANUARY, 1895, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the office of the company, 68 Broad St., in the City of Elizabeth, County of Union, State of New-Jersey, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 24, 1894, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 16, 1895.

JOHN CLAFLIN,
EDWARD E. EAMES,
DANIEL ROBINSON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
DEXTER N. FORCE,
Dec. 19, 1894. Directors.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary Building, corner of Broome and Essex Streets, this city, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1895, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

### STEAMSHIP COMPANIES PROTEST

**They Claim that They Are Forced to Pay Too Much at Ellis Island.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representatives of steamship companies and of the Government had a hearing before Assistant Secretary Wike of the Treasury Department to-day on what is termed the "maintenance question" at Ellis Island, N. Y. There were present Superintendent Stump of the Bureau of Immigration, Assistant Commissioner McSweeney of New-York, Maitland Kersey of the White Star Line, Dr. G. O. Glavis of Washington, and Mr. Lord of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys of New-York City, representing various steamship companies.

The question at issue was whether during the time of landing immigrants at Ellis Island, N. Y., the steamship companies or the immigration authorities should pay for the maintenance of immigrants. This maintenance consists usually of but a single meal for the immigrant, but, taken in the aggregate, amounts to a large sum annually. The United States Government farms out the "privilege" at Ellis Island, and the steamship companies make the charge indirectly that the landing and examination of immigrants is so arranged that, by detention, &c., money is put into the pockets of "privilege" holders at the expense of the steamship companies.

Superintendent Stump will make an investigation.

### ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING

**The Buffalo Express on the Lehigh Valley Runs into an Open Switch.**

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 18.—The Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, when near Horton's Switch, three miles from here, this morning, ran into an open switch and plowed into a number of coal cars standing on the track. The engine, baggage, and express cars were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved themselves. The passengers, most of whom were asleep, were badly shaken up, but none were hurt.

Investigation leads to the belief that an attempt was made to cause the wreck. Only twenty minutes before the express ran into the switch an empty engine passed over it in safety.

**Want to be on the Water Meter List.**

The Neptune Water Meter Company applied to the Water Meter Board yesterday to be placed upon the official list of companies whose meters citizens can place in their houses.

The Thompson Water Meter Company, having discontinued the use of a feature said to be an improvement upon the patents of the National Meter Company, asked to be restored to the list.

Action on both requests was deferred until Saturday.

**Van Leer Struck His Debtor.**

"Ike" Van Leer, who has a saloon at 34 Delancey Street, and is a prominent Tammany man in the Third Assembly District, was held for trial on a charge of assault made by Samuel Signel, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

Van Leer had demanded the return of some money he had lent Signel, and the latter had told him to wait till he felt like paying it. Then Van Leer struck Signel.

Van Leer was formerly a detective under John Y. McKane.

## TELEPHONE PATENT VOID

### Judge Carpenter's Decision Against The Bell Company.

### HARD BLOW AT THE GREAT MONOPOLY

**Evidence that the Issue of the Berliner Patent Was Delayed Through Fraud by the Company.**

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Judge Carpenter, in the United States Circuit Court this noon, decreed that the telephone patent, 463,569, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner, be declared void and delivered up to be canceled.

There were two grounds upon which the Government attacked the Berliner patent, and on both grounds the court decided against the company, which is not only defeated, but has to pay costs.

The first ground of attack was that its issue has been wrongfully delayed by the American Bell Telephone Company, working through various proceedings of the Patent Office.

The second ground of attack by the Government was because substantially the same patent, or a patent substantially covering the same invention, was issued in 1880 to Emile Berliner. The company has the right of appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Berliner patent is, next to the Bell patent, which has already expired, the most important patent ever possessed by the American Bell Telephone Company, as it covers the use of the carbon or microphone contact used in the long-distance transmission of speech. Upon the announcement of this decision Bell Telephone stock broke from 200½ to 191, and sold later at 194 and 193, more than 700 shares changing hands.

While the Berliner patent was a ground patent, the American Bell Telephone Company has protected itself by specific patents in every improvement made. A prominent stockholder of the Bell Company says that the company will appeal, and that the decision to-day will not affect the company's income, although it may start adventurers in the telephone field.

Frederick P. Fish of counsel for the American Bell Telephone Company says the decision by Judge Carpenter in the Berliner case is simply a preliminary defeat. "The case," said Mr. Fish, "will now go to the United States Court of Appeals and a decision will be rendered, possibly next Spring, after the case has been argued anew, as though the Circuit Court had not made any decision.

"Should the case go against us in the United States Court of Appeals it will probably go to the United States Supreme Court, but we believe the Court of Appeals will decide in our favor."

Judge Carpenter's rescript follows:

Let there be a decree issued that Letters Patent No. 463,569, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner are void, and shall be delivered up to be canceled as prayed for, and costs.

The case was argued June 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, before Judge Carpenter. The costs in the case are enormous, the record alone filling two large printed volumes and costing over $3,000. By the court's decree the costs are against the telephone company. The decision of Judge Carpenter in full follows:

**Text of the Decision.**

This is a bill in equity praying the repeal of Letters Patent No. 463,569, issued Nov. 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner, as assignor to the American Bell Telephone Company, for combined telegraph and telephone.

The first ground of the bill to which I shall refer is that the patent is void as being beyond the power of the Commissioner to issue, in view of the issue of a former patent, No. 233,969, issued Nov. 2, 1880, to Emile Berliner, for electric telephone. The patent of 1891 is for a transmitter for a speaking telephone. The fourth claim of the patent of 1880 is as follows:

"A system of two or more telephone instruments in electrical connection with each other, each consisting of two or more poles of an electrical circuit, in contact one with the other, connected with a vibratory plate, so that any vibration which is made at one contact is reproduced at the other, substantially as set forth."

This patent is, therefore, for the "system," or combination, of a transmitter and a receiver for a speaking telephone. The whole apparatus is shown in the drawings of both patents, and is identically the same in both. The transmitter and the receivers are identical in form, and differ in function according as they are placed at the transmitting or at the receiving end of the telephone wire. It therefore, appears that one of the functions of the device shown in the patent of 1880, namely, the function of transmitting articulate speech, is identical with the sole object or function of the device covered by the patent of 1891, and that the device for affecting the transmission is identical in both patents. The patent, therefore, seems to me to be void and beyond the power of the Commissioner to issue. Miller vs. Eagle Manufacturing Company, 151 United States, 186.

The second ground of the bill is that the issue of the patent was unlawfully delayed through the fault of the respondents. The respondent company was the owner of a patent previously granted to Alexander Graham Bell, which covered the art of electrical transmission of articulate speech. The device of Berliner, as both parties in this case agree, covers the only commercially practicable and useful method at present known for effecting such transmission. In this state of facts, the claim of the complainant under this bill is fully and briefly stated by counsel in the following words:

"The proposition is that the Bell Telephone Company intentionally delayed the prosecution of the Berliner application and the issue of the Berliner patent for the purpose and with the result of prolonging their control of the art of telephoning, which would cease with the expiration of the Bell patents, in 1893, and that they did this by submitting to delays on the part of the officers of the Patent Office, which delays they, the Bell Company, had it in their power to prevent, and refrained from preventing, for an unlawful purpose."

This conduct is alleged to constitute a fraud practiced on the public through the Commissioner of Patents and his assistants, and it is claimed that the patent so obtained by such fraud may and should be annulled by the decree of the court on the authority of the United States versus the American Bell Telephone Company, because there is no substantial difference between a fraud practiced upon the Commissioner as an agent of the public and a fraud practiced upon the public with the Commissioner's connivance or acquiescence. The application for the patent was filed June 4, 1877, and the patent was issued Nov. 17, 1893. The patent of Bell expired in March, 1893.

The device covered by the patent in suit had been in public use by the respondent corporation since the year 1878. The respondent corporation was in ample means to prosecute the application. That as a result of any delay which might take place in the issue of the Berliner patent would evidently be to continue so much longer the practical monopoly of the art of electrical transmission of speech.

Under these circumst

# CALLED IT EXTRAVAGANT

## Justice Truax Couldn't Allow Mrs. Halsted's Bill for Expenditures.

## TOO MUCH PIN MONEY FOR CHILDREN

### Mrs. Halsted Sued a Trust Company to Pay Her Out of Funds in Its Care Because the Trustees Objected.

Justice Truax has ideas on domestic economy. He leaves the bench in January, having been defeated for re-election by Henry R. Beekman last November. A decision which he handed down yesterday would probably have brought Judge Truax many voters from the fathers of large and growing families if it had only been filed before election day.

The decision was in a suit brought by Mrs. Sarah B. Halsted against the United States Trust Company to compel the payment of $612 out of trust funds for expenditures by her on account of her children, Catherine Crane Halsted, eighteen years old, and James Mayen Halsted, sixteen years old. The children have an income of about $450 a year each from a trust fund in the hands of the United States Trust Company.

Mrs. Halsted made application to the court for the payment to her of $313 out of her daughter's estate for expenses incurred for Miss Catherine from Sept. 10 to Dec. 10, and for payment out of the son's estate of $299, which the mother said she had expended for him during the same period.

Included in the items of expense for the young woman's account were: Walking hat, $12; theatre bonnet, $10; shoes, $7; slippers, $4; black feather boa, $8; corsets, $3; silk for underskirt, $8; evening gloves, $1.50; for a trip to Hartford and "pin" money, $30.

Among the items that made up the boy's expenses were: "Pin" money, $30; pair of dress trousers, $6.50; silk handkerchiefs, $3; dress shirts, $1.25 each, and various other articles of wear.

The trustees of the trust fund objected to some of the items on the list, particularly the pin money, the theatre bonnet, the trip to Hartford, the pair of dress trousers for the boy, and several other matters which they considered were more costly than the children should have been permitted to wear.

Judge Truax says that some of the items seem unreasonable and extravagant. He thinks it is extravagant to spend $220 in three months on the clothing of a girl eighteen years old, and $10 a week for her board, when her income is only $450 a year, and that it is also extravagant to spend $200 in three months for the clothing of a boy of sixteen, whose income is but $450 a year. He therefore reduces the bills presented to him, and allows for both $532, and says that the payment of the incomes of the trust funds will be made only when the need arises.

Mrs. Halsted will probably take the decision philosophically. She has had considerable experience in the courts, and has suffered defeat before. She is the wife of Charles Stockton Halsted, from whom she separated some years ago, after many stormy scenes. Mr. Halsted brought a suit not long after the separation, in the Court of Common Pleas, for a divorce. Mrs. Halsted replied with a cross-suit.

After a bitter fight lasting for several years, the court, upon the opinion of a referee, held that the charges against Mrs. Halsted were not sustained. While that action was pending Mrs. Halsted received $3,500 a year alimony, under articles of separation which were agreed upon between her husband and herself, but this was subsequently increased by the court to $4,800 a year.

Mr. Halsted is a son of the late James Maver Halsted, of the old firm of Halsted, Haines & Co. He is a member of the Old Guard, and was married in 1874. His two children have been living with his wife since their separation.

## DEFENDS RIKER'S ISLAND ODORS

### Mr. Blandy Tells Judge Andrews of Their Beneficial Effect.

Riker's Island, with its mass of ill-smelling garbage, of which the inhabitants in the annexed district complain so bitterly, should have a reputation as a health resort, according to Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy. The island, with its choice odors, was a subject for judicial consideration yesterday.

Frederick G. Pauly, who lives at College Point, asked Judge Andrews, in the Superior Court, for an injunction restraining Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews from dumping garbage at the island. In his affidavit Mr. Pauly said that the odors are unbearable, and that he and his family were made sick by them.

Mr. Blandy opposed the granting of the injunction.

"The Commissioner," he said, "is so hemmed in with prohibitions and inhibitions that the only way he can now get rid of the garbage is to swallow it. We wish also to deny that the odors are injurious, if there are any odors at all.

"One of the Inspectors who went up there some time ago was lean and frail, and at last accounts he was in perfect health and taking on flesh rapidly."

Judge Andrew took the papers and reserved decision.

## HEIRESS IN AN ASYLUM.

### The Fortune of Miss Marshall Amounts to Over $1,000,000.

Miss Marie Marshall, though an inmate of a lunatic asylum, is the possessor of a fortune of $1,234,172.72.

The bulk of this vast sum was left her by her father, John Rutgers Marshall of this city, who died on April 20, 1881. His estate was worth over $3,000,000.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, as referee, yesterday filed a report in the Supreme Court passing upon the accounts of James P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, as trustees under the will of Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall provided that upon the death of his wife, Eveline G. Marshall, the estate should be divided among his three daughters, Mrs. Martha M. Wysong, Mrs. Louise M. Kernochan, and Miss Marie Marshall. This distribution has been made, the widow having died on Sept. 11, 1885. The share of Miss Marshall is held in trust for her. She has been a lunatic for years.

She was judicially declared insane in October last. The referee finds that the accounts of the trustees are correct, and he recommends that J. Frederic Kernochan be appointed committee of the person and estate of Miss Marshall, upon giving a bond of $1,280,000.

## MRS. FURNISS GAINS A POINT.

### Injunction Obtained Against Her Husband Continued by the Court.

Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision continuing the injunction previously obtained by Mrs. Hetty Furniss against her husband, William P. Furniss, and the trustee of his estate, Solon Humphries, pending the disposition of her divorce suit. The injunction restrained the trustee of the estate from paying out any money to the husband until such time as the right of the wife to claim support from her husband was decided. At the hearing Lawyer W. W. MacFarland appeared for the plaintiff, who is his daughter.

It was asserted that the plaintiff deserted her husband, who is one of the old Furniss family, at the time his health became bad, and he was compelled to go to a sanitarium in Vineland, N. J. The plaintiff alleges extreme cruelty on the part of her husband. The latter supported his wife in her father's house until January last, when he claims to have heard that his wife was speaking of him in a derogatory manner, and he stopped her allowance. He has also begun an action in New-Jersey for divorce on the ground of abandonment.

## THE NOTARY WEPT IN COURT.

### Judge Martine Thought Him Sincere and Saved Him from Indictment.

The trial of William H. Schooley, the lawyer, was resumed before Judge Martine in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. Schooley is charged with having in his possession four railroad bonds knowing them to have been stolen. Mrs. Helen M. Gay, the alleged owner of the bonds, is the principal complainant.

An interesting incident occurred when Thomas F. Cohen, a notary public, at 229 East Tenth Street, was called as a witness. He testified that he had taken the acknowledgment of two men who were strangers to him. They introduced themselves as William H. Schooley and Joel Patterson.

When Cohen acknowledged that the men were strangers to him, Judge Martine at once sent for Assistant District Attorney Battle to have the witness indicted for violating his oath as notary public in acknowledging the signature of persons not personally known to him.

Cohen wept and begged the court to be merciful, as he did not know that he had done wrong, and acted in good faith himself. Upon being convinced that the man was sincere the Judge revoked his order and allowed the witness to go upon his promise not to offend again.

Schooley's trial will probably be finished to-day.

## SCHOONMAKER LOSES THE SUIT.

### Had a Claim Against the City—Denies a Charge of Bribery.

In the suit of Louis Schoonmaker against the city to recover $270, claimed to be due as salary, a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Daly, yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of the city.

Schoonmaker was employed in 1888 and 1889 as a clerk in the Bureau of Markets, and was suspended in February, 1889. He is suing for salary for February and March of that year.

It was charged that Schoonmaker was suspended for accepting a bribe. In February, 1889, at an investigation held by Commissioners of Accounts Houlihan and Barker, Charles F. Hilby testified that he had paid Schoonmaker $500 for a stand in West Washington Market.

When the Commissioners sent their report to the District Attorney, it is asserted that Schoonmaker left the city and did not return until last June, when he began the present suit.

Schoonmaker denies that there is any truth in the charge that he accepted a bribe.

## TAKES HER STEPFATHER'S NAME

### Ella Fuller Maullin Now Bears the Surname of Lawyer Guthrie.

Ella Fuller Maullin, twelve-years-old, was yesterday given permission by Judge Bischoff, in Common Pleas, to change her name to Ella Fuller Guthrie, the surname of her stepfather, William D. Guthrie, the well-known lawyer. Mr. Guthrie is a member of the firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawitz & Steele, and lives at 51 Park Avenue.

Ella is Mrs. Guthrie's daughter by a former marriage, her father being Frederick W. Maullin, a well-known society man who lives at 531 Fifth Avenue. Mr and Mrs. Maullin were married Jan. 14, 1879. Mrs. Maullin was granted a divorce in 1887, and the court awarded her the custody of her child Ella.

Since Mrs. Maullin's marriage to Mr. Guthrie, Ella has been living under the roof of her stepfather, whose name she is now to take.

## BANK PRESSES A CLAIM.

### Mrs. P. Kalbfleisch to be Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

An order to examine Mrs. P. Kalbfleisch in supplementary proceedings was issued yesterday by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Kalbfleisch is the wife of Franklin W. Kalbfleisch, formerly a member of Kalbfleisch & Sons, manufacturing chemists.

The firm failed several years ago. It subsequently developed that Franklin W. Kalbfleisch had given his wife $60,000 shortly before the failure. The First National Bank of Ellenville, N. J., holds a note for $6,000, and it is on the bank's suit that Mrs. Kalbfleisch is to be examined.

Mr. and Mrs. Kalbfleisch live at the New Amsterdam Hotel and have a country place at Babylon, L. I.

### Dr. Mitchell Asks for Particulars.

Mrs. Mary F. Lynch's suit against Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage came up again yesterday on a motion by the defendant's lawyer for a bill of particulars, before Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court. It was denied by Judge Dugro, with leave to renew after certain changes have been made in the papers.

The suit was begun last June. Dr. Mitchell is a prominent physician, living at 747 Madison Avenue. Miss Lynch is a young saleswoman, and has been employed in the book departments of some of the big dry goods stores. She charges the doctor with drugging her while under his professional charge. Dr. Mitchell stigmatizes the suit as an attempt at blackmail.

### Think Goldstein's Claim Fraudulent.

David Goldstein, a jeweler at 866 Columbus Avenue, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to collect a fraudulent insurance claim. It is alleged that on Aug. 30 last a fire occurred in a store occupied by him at 651 Ninth Avenue, and upon the contents of which he had insurance amounting to $3,500.

Fire Marshall Mitchell charges that the stock was worth only about $1,100. The Fire Marshall also says that he has discovered that fires occurred under suspicious circumstances in four other places occupied by Goldstein. The prisoner was arraigned before Judge Martine, and bail was fixed at $3,000. The bond was signed by Louis Bernstein of 1,645 Madison Avenue.

### Wants Tekulsky's Barkeeper.

William H. Hale, who is prosecuting the impeachment of Police Justice Divver, yesterday applied to Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, for an attachment against Terence Kenny, a barkeeper for Morris Tekulsky, the Park Row saloon keeper who punched Divver's nose.

Kenny had been summoned to attend at the trial on Monday, but did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Hale was referred to Chief Justice Daly, and by the Chief Justice to the District Attorney.

### "St. Clair" an Old Offender.

A man giving his name as William St. Clair pleaded guilty before Judge Fitzgerald in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday of stealing five silver umbrella handles from Schloss & Brothers.

In looking over his record the Judge discovered that the man's real name was Marco Benedetti, and that he had served a number of terms in prison in Europe and America. Judge Fitzgerald said that he would not pass sentence until a second indictment for grand larceny had been disposed of, and that he would make the punishment adequate.

The man had $500 worth of diamonds and $300 in cash when searched in the District Attorney's office.

## NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Salo A. Horwitz, a real estate dealer, of 412 East Eighty-first Street, was arrested yesterday charged with grand larceny. The complaining witness is M. Cohen of 143 Bowery, who says that on Nov. 6 Horwitz collected for him $315 as commission for the sale of a piece of real estate and failed to turn it over. Horwitz was arraigned in Part I. of General Sessions and remanded for trial.

—Edmund A. Weber was brought from Baltimore yesterday morning, charged with grand larceny. It is alleged that he collected $200 belonging to the Mission of the Immaculate Conception and left town with it. He was remanded for trial in General Sessions.

—Frank Torfano was convicted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Benedict of passing a number of counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces on storekeepers on Hudson Street on Aug. 13 last. He was remanded for sentence.

—Baruch Nacht is suing his wife, Mina, for absolute divorce in the Superior Court, before Judge Dugro. The case was on trial yesterday and will be continued today. The co-respondent testified for the husband.

—Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, yesterday directed the jury to return a verdict sustaining the will of Jeanette Gerstle, which was contested by her daughter, Lydia Katz, to whom she had left $9,000 in trust.

—William R. V. Hawken, charged with forging the name of Clark Bell to a money order for $7 on May 10 last, was held in $2,500 bail for trial yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields.

—Hennessy & Glynn have opened offices at 115 Broadway, Boreel Building, for the practice of law.

## *UNITED STATES COURTS.*

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 671—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Johnson Blackfeather, principal chief, &c.—Motion that mandate issue, and motion and stipulation to reform judgment herein submitted by Charles Brownell for the appellee.

No. 124—D. E. Roberts et al., appellants, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company. —Argument continued by A. H. Garland and James McNaught for the appellees and concluded by William F. Vilas for the appellants.

No. 125—The United States ex rel. Henry Siegel, plaintiff in error, vs. Otto Thoman, Controller, &c.—Submitted with leave to counsel to file briefs within fifteen days.

No. 129—Eliza Cooper et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Stewart Newell.—Submitted by F. Charles Hume for the plaintiffs in error and by A. H. Garland and John Ireland for the defendant in error.

No. 131—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company et al.—Argued by Solicitor General Maxwell for the plaintiff in error and by Rush Taggart for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Wednesday, Dec. 19, will be as follows: Nos. 132, 133, 118, 841, 7, original; 135, 128, 136, 137, 138.

### *STATE COURTS.*

### COURT OF APPEALS.

John J. Nolan, appellant, vs. the Harlem Bridge Electric Railroad Company; Charles J. Close, appellant, vs. Charles P. Brady; Augustus A. Levey vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Ellen M. Cowhill, appellant, vs. Percival Roberts; Frank B. Reynolds et al., appellants, vs. James E. Sheerer et al.; London and Lancashire Insurance Company vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Dennis Maloney, appellant, vs. Samuel Nelson et al.—Order of Federal Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against plaintiff, with costs.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company, appellant, vs. The Home Insurance Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Archie D. Sanders et al., appellants, vs. Pottlitzer Brothers' Fruit Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Edmund Deyo, appellant, vs. Foster B. Morss and Burton G. Morss et al.—Order of Federal Term reversed; that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in both courts.

John Shaw vs. Saranac Horse Nail Company et al., appellants.—Order of General and Special Terms modified so as to divide funds held for distribution pro rata between the respondents and the appellants, so far as the appellants represent bonds sold as found and determined in the report of the referee, and as thus modified, the report of the referee confirmed and the orders affirmed, without costs to any of the parties in any of the courts.

In re application of Buffalo Mutual Gas-Light Company—Order of General Term and that of the County Judge reversed, with costs in all courts.

People, ex rel. Henry J. Warren, appellant, vs. August Beck, as Sheriff.—Order vacating writ of habeas corpus reversed and relator discharged.

People ex rel. William Witte, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, as State Controller.—Order of General Term affirmed, with costs. Opinion per Curiam.

In re application of East River Bridge Company.—Motion to amend remittiture; remittiture amended so as to read that the appeal is dismissed, with costs to each respondent, or set of respondents in whose behalf an appearance was made and a brief filed in the court.

Louise E. Fraser and another vs. Granite State Provident Association, appellant.—Motion to open default granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Alva Quackenbush, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Miles M. O'Brien and another vs. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, appellant.—Ordered to make the same order in this case as was made in the other case argued with this case.

Charles H. Palmer vs. Augusta B. Gould, appellant.—Argued by Thomas Raines for appellant, David Hays for respondent.

MacGrane Cox, as receiver, appellant, vs. The State of New-York.—Argued by Julien T. Davies, B. Hinsdale, and Brian Traver for appellant, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Attorney General, for respondents.

George H. Swikehard et al, as Commissioners, vs. Frederick P. Michaels et al., appellants.—Argued by Thomas Raines for appellants, William F. Cogswell for respondents.

Angel K. Jorgensen, appellant, vs. F. E. Squires et al.—Argued by E. Countryman for appellant, D. J. Levien, Jr., and R. A. Johnson for respondents.

Charles M. Drake, appellant, vs. The State of New-York.—Argued by T. F. Parkhurst for appellant, D. A. Hancock, Attorney General, for respondent.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 625, 626, 915, 627, 628, 629, 630, 634.

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Wallabout Bank vs. Wilson. 2—Frey vs. Grieirsell. 3—Schroeder vs. Coatsville Rolling Mill Company.

Class III.—4—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company.

Class IV.—5—Wrigley vs. Kneeland. 6—Matter of Clowes. 7—Reeve vs. Newell.

Class VI.—8—Matter of Dixon. 9—Montayne vs. Finch. 10—Seymour vs. Finch.

Class VII.—11—Lazarus vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 12—Corn vs. Stein.

Class VIII.—13—Matter of Central Park Baptist Church. 14—Brown vs. Rand. 15—Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 16—Hahlo vs. Ulfelder. 17—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 18—Courtney vs. Buchanan. 19—Mansfield Savings Bank vs. Lewis. 20—Maguire vs. Everard. 21—Jones vs. Watterson. 22—Lindley vs. Lindley. 23—Kelly vs. Clark. 24—Rinoldi vs. Chatfield. 25—Postel vs. Bischoff. 26—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 27—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 28—Cushman Brother Company vs. R. T. Davis Mill Company. 29—Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Receivers of Madison Square Bank.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR.

Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Beltaire; 2—Berliner; 3—Buschman; 4—Carter; 5—Conover; 6—Fachiri; 7—Flanagan; 8—Freeman; 9—Fullam; 10—Goldberg; 11—Howland; 12—Hymes; 13—Johnson; 14—J. Y. Johnston Company; 15—John Brown & Sons; 16—King; 17—Loeb; 18—Harrison & Mallatratt; 19—Rulling; 20—Schloss, H.; 21—Schloss, N. J.; 22—Sewell; 23—Shaw; 24—Silva; 25—Smith; 26—Snowcroft; 27—Union Granite Company; 28—Vaughan; 29—Waller; 30—Whiting.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.—180—Boardman vs. Pulverizer Company.

Law and Fact.—1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway. 1412—Corse vs. Chapman. 2468—Palmer vs. Marshal. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 2501—Alexander vs. Miller. 2502—Alexander vs. same. 1632—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 2206—Whitehead vs. Sullivan. 2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1453½—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1684—Kahn vs. Hols. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1808—Coffin vs. Leuh. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—789—Leysersohn vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 421—Brower vs. same. 568—Hutter vs. same. 594—Martens vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 493—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbronner vs. same. 237—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2001—Rein vs. Scott. 2447—Lehon vs. Ammermann. 2278—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 2319—Rivas vs. Flint. 5078—Cushman vs. Fehr. 2355—Myers vs. Phillips. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 2145—Hess vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 2155—Waller vs. McCoy. 2529—Sullivan vs. Union Railway. 2547—Zimmerman vs. Heil. 2472—McGunnigle vs. Stewart. 4963—Will vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J. —Opens at 10:30A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

5—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1302—Suhr vs. Nelson. 1273—Reusche vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1259—O'Dougherty vs. Rothschild. 2261—Brandt vs. Pang. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1149—Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 2447—Katz vs. Michaelis. 2258—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1252—Grueber vs. The Mayor, &c. 974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1240—Drehle vs. Foster. 1098—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 2263—Well vs. Herman. 997—Celfield vs. Browning. 1161—Nickerson vs. Nickerson. 2365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1250—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1309—Amsler vs. Malling. 1139—Barnett vs. Bradley. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 631—Mandell vs. Merigash. 1307—Reisser vs. Zabrinsky.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

Equity Cases.—548—Murphy vs. Smith. 536—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 555—Perkins vs. Peetsch. 621—Weber vs. Weber. 625—Warden vs. Warden. 665—Gibson vs. Gibson. 673—Krauss vs. Krauss. 691—Dunn vs. Dunn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1117—Shields vs. Robins. 1192—Passadapolo vs. Reilly. 1193—Same vs. same. 1201—Fischer vs. Kople. 1113—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1199—Pang vs. Kong.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1065—Contested will of Mosee Furst.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 179—Stephen Edward Best. 167—Thomas Keane, at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Thomas Harriman, Ruth O. De Lamater, John Gerken, Christina Wuterich, Margaret Gallivan. At 2 P. M.: Lewis N. Vause, Juliet Douglass, George C. Smith, Bartlett Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. 994—Contested will of John Oliver, at 10:15 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

456—Bernard vs. United Life Assurance Association. 322—McGill vs. Henschell. 678—Jockel vs. Cameron. 335—Bacon vs. Hadden. 377—Staubitschek vs. Chesterman. 873—Leonard vs. Gray. 671—Crocheron vs. Seymour. 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 664—Hindley vs. Del Monte. 843—Holmes vs. Kassler. 870—Goldwasser vs. Elsner. 684—Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company vs. Hogan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

914—O'Reilly, Skelly & Forgarty Company vs. O'Rielly. 725—Weisslitz vs. Davis. 987—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1028—Pollock vs. Pennsylvania Iron Works. 2604—Halstead vs. Davidson. 742—Vietor vs. Perkins. 266—Ablowich vs. Brady. 246—Galligan vs. August. 61—Sinclair vs. Hollister. 542—Karst vs. Ely. 1067—Dudley vs. Westcott.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear.

1092—Hunt vs. McSwygan. 958—Sommer vs. Greenberg. 288—Seer vs. Richardson. 1091—Sampter vs. Zech. 1090—Noll vs. Botty. 597—Doctor vs. Cunningham.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes—2927—Thomas vs. Coelho. 2726—Disselkoern vs. Free Premium Club. 2942—Muldener vs. Mitchell. 2928—Korausky vs. Jaret.

Highest number reached in regular call an general calendar, 1098.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of O'Neill—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of James—Charles A. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Gleeson vs. Gavin—Lawrence Godkin.

### Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John J. Thorne vs. John L. Smith and John J. Korb, Jr.—Alfred Lauterbach.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—George W. Wensley vs. Wilton Randolph—James A. C. Johnson.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Charles J. Hannelly vs. August Nitsch—Moses H. Grossman.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—The Whiting Paper Company vs. William A. Courtland—William H. Blain.

## Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, assigned to George R. Sheldon for the benefit of creditors, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New-York Supreme Court, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George R. Sheldon, assignee of above-named William H. De Forest, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New-York Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the said court, this 28th day of November, 1894.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 45 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—ANGELA M. CUTTING as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Henry Mason Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against ERASMUS D. GARNSEY and Emma F. Garnsey, his wife; William V. Studdiford, Absalom W. Dieter, and Cornelia E. Dieter, his wife; Lillian Thompson; Arthur Hummel, Henry or Harry Hummel, Vera Hummel, Henry H. Hummel, Caroline E. Hendricks, Minnie Beldad, National Homestead Company of the City of New-York, in its own individual right and interests, and as Trustee, or The National Homestead Company of the City of New-York, in its own individual right and interests and as Trustee; William J. Combs and Nancy Combs, wife of the said William J. Combs; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, or The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; William J. Penoyer, John A. Brown, Marks Starlight, Emanuel Starlight, Edward J. McCarty, John Woods or John Wood, Florence H. Smith, Annette Huntley, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Chester B. McLaughlin, as survivor of the firm of Waldo & McLaughlin; Richard W. Elliott, William R. Cougle, Harold P. Brewster, W. & J. Sloane, Alabama Coal Company, Acker, Merrall and Condit; J. Percival Stewart, and Ira B. Read, defendants. Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 21st, 1894. FRANKLIN BARTLETT,

Office address, 32 Times Building, New-York City. Attorney for Plaintiff.

To the defendants, William J. Combs and Nancy Combs, wife of the said William J. Combs: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 3d November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York. FRANKLIN BARTLETT,

n7-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.

BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—MOSES M. VALENTINE and JACOB RABINOWITZ, plaintiffs, against THE VANDERBRUM SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19th, 1894.

ISAAC FROMME, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 256 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $969.30, with interest from the 3rd day of June, 1894, and with the costs of this action.

ISAAC FROMME, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

256 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendant, the Vanderbrum Shoe and Clothing Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 15th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated December 18th, 1894.

ISAAC FROMME, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 256 Broadway, New-York City.

d19-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against SOPHIA TRACY WILSON, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Siebel Wilson, deceased; Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, August 1st, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 3d day of December, 1894, and filed on the same day with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in the said Clerk's office on the 2d day of August, 1894, and the time of the 9th day of May, 1894.—Dated New-York, December 3d, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## An Attack on the Chicago and Northern Pacific Mortgage.

### VALIDITY OF THE BONDS INVOLVED

### The Company Having Ignored an Illinois State Law, Its Acts Are Consequensly Alleged to be Illegal.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—Much interest is taken by leading railroad attorneys in the arguments now being heard by Judge Jenkins in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It is part of the Northern Pacific case pertaining to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company. The point contended for by the railroad company is that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders, is, and ever has been, incompetent to do business in the State of Illinois, because it has not complied with the statutes of that State.

If this point could be sustained in law, it would invalidate the mortgage given by the railroad company to the trust company, render the entire transaction void, and invalidate the entire issue of bonds made under the mortgage held by the trust company, amounting to about $27,000,000. To make the case clear, it should be understood that years ago the railroad company, desiring to float its bonds, executed a mortgage upon all of its property to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for the holders of the bonds it proposed to issue. In the beginning of the present suit the trustee sought to foreclose the mortgage. The case has been in court some time, and numerous arguments and rulings have been had upon various features of it. The railroad company now seeks to secure the nullification and declaring void of the mortgage and the bonds, upon the grounds stated—that the trust company is, and has been, incompetent to act as trustee because of its not having complied with the statutes of Illinois.

In his arguments in behalf of the railroad company William Nelson Cromwell contended that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company had not complied with the laws of Illinois and was therefore incompetent to act in that State. He quoted numerous acts and cited Supreme Court decisions to show that a business concern must comply with the statutes of a State before it could transact business in recognition of the courts in that State. Under the circumstances, he held that the contract between the bondholders and the trust company, as well as all business of the latter in the State of Illinois, was void.

In drawing a simile the court asked what would be the result if an insurance company insured a man in a State where it had not complied with the statutes and the insured should die. He wanted to know if the beneficiaries of the insured could have no redress. Mr. Cromweli held that, in such a case, the insurance company would have no standing in court, but that the courts would not permit it to abrogate its contract to pay because of its own failure to comply with the statutes. He cited several decisions to sustain his position.

Mr. Turner, for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in his argument, held that all of the transactions made by and between the railroad company and the trust company as representative of the bondholders had been made in good faith, and that courts could not, and would not, now recognize any technicality as the basis upon which the railroad company, as a debtor, could abrogate its past contracts made in good faith. He said the courts could not thus permit a corporation to escape payment of its just debts, contracted in good faith.

During arguments to-day Judge Jenkins interjected several interrogations, which seemed to indicate that he had some doubt of the legal possibility of the point taken by the railroad company in this hearing being sustained.

### A TRUCE OF SIXTY DAYS.

#### Question of Southern Railway Employes' Salaries May Be Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—As a result of a conference held to-day between representatives of the employes of the Southern Railway Company and Chiefs Clark, Arthur, and Brown and Assistant Chief Wilson of the various brotherhoods of railway employes on the one hand, and Mr. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Third Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, on the other, a truce of sixty days was declared, at the end of which time the company is to submit new schedules of salaries and new rules and regulations for the government of employes.

The conference was in furtherance of an effort to adjust the differences over the cut in salaries made by the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company before it was reorganized under the name of the Southern Railway Company. It was of an informal character and lasted an hour, during which time Mr. Baldwin expressed the desire of the company to reach an amicable agreement. He said that within the next sixty days the company would submit schedules fixing the salaries of all the dissatisfied men and also new rules and regulations for their observance. This was well received, and after Mr. Baldwin had withdrawn from the meeting the four brotherhood chiefs and the forty delegates of the employes held a secret session, during which it was resolved to hold any action in abeyance until the matters mentioned by Mr. Baldwin were brought before them.

It was also decided that the date of this conference with the company authorities should be Feb. 13, and during the interim nothing whatever would be done in line with securing an adjustment, unless the company was willing to submit its propositions at an earlier date than that specified.

#### Canadian Pacific's Differential.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A step was taken by the transcontinental lines to-day which insures the formation of one or several big associations for the interests of transcontinental, trans-Missouri, and Western passenger lines. This was the settlement of the much-mooted question of Canadian Pacific differentials. The other lines pledged themselves to pay the Canadian Pacific a differential of 20 per cent. That line came into the conference with the determination of forcing the others to pay it 25 per cent., but soon found that the roads were a unit against this proposition, and would be a unit against the Canadian Pacific on all questions did that road remain out of the association. General Passenger Agent McNichols recognized this fact after a stubborn fight, and gave up to-day. It is now thought that the immigrant question will be settled amicably, and then the last bar to forming a big general association will have been removed. It is understood that there will be no differential paid on business from St. Paul and Duluth to San Francisco.

#### Halifax Railway in Trouble.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: "The street railway of this city is in a bad plight. The trouble is that $100,000 of its bonds has been repudiated, on the ground that they were fraudulently issued, and the road is now in the hands of a receiver, appointed in the interest of these bondholders. The City Council threatens to ask the Legislature to cancel the charter because of the inefficiency of the railway service. Two years ago the railway was unable to keep the road clear of snow, and the city authorities did the work at the expense of the railway, at a cost of $380. The railway would not pay, and judgment was entered for the amount. Last night the railway company, fearing the consequences of further delay, agreed to pay the judgment, and intimated that a basis of agreement between the company and the bondholders had been drawn up, in consequence of which New-York capitalists would soon procced with the construction of an electric railway."

#### Lehigh Valley Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The ticket recommended by the management of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to be voted for at the annual election on Jan. 15 was to-day announced as follows: President—E. P. Wilbur; Directors—Charles Hartshorne, William L. Conyngham, William W. Ingham, Robert H. Sayre, James I. Blakeslee, John H. Fell, John B. Garrett, Charles O. Skeer, Beauveu Borie, Joseph Wharton, Thomas McKean, and C. H. Myers. This board embraces three new names of prominent stockholders—Messrs. Wharton and McKean of Philadelphia, and Myers of Bethlehem, Penn.

These gentlemen take the places of William H. Sayre, Rollin H. Wilbur and Henry S. Drinker, officers of the company, who remain in the service in their respective positions, but who retired from the board at a meeting held to-day.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A charter was granted by the State Department of Pennsylvania yesterday to the Pittsburg, Brady's Bend and Lake Erie Railroad Company, the line of which will be twenty miles long and will run from Brady's Bend to Butler. The capital is $600,000. The President is Joseph Pool of New-York, and the Directors Joseph Pool, Isaac Hough, David B. Erwin, Albert E. Peterson, and Richard H. Hoy of Philadelphia, and Fred W. Scheffmeyer and Haywood R. Pool of New-York.

—It is announced from Toronto that the contract between the American Express Company and the Soo Line will expire at the end of the year and that the Dominion Express Company, under the name of the Western Express Company, will take possession of the Soo Line and establish agencies at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other cities in the Northwest, operating from St. Paul east and west to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

—The passenger representatives of roads in the Central Traffic Association met in Chicago yesterday to discuss the question of pooling business from Chicago to Eastern points. Long ago the General Managers ordered the pooling to be done, but a division of the passenger business is not so easy to accomplish as a division of freight traffic, and slow progress is being made.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company, one of the leased lines of the Long Island Railroad Company, was held yesterday in the offices of the company, at 192 Broadway. The old Board of Directors, with one exception—that of W. T. Brown in place of W. G. Wheeler, deceased—was re-elected.

—The Des Moines, Northern and Western Railway and one-fourth interest in the Des Moines Union Railway Company was sold in Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday by George F. Henry, Commissioner of the United States Court, to G. M. Dodge, F. M. Hubbell, and F. C. Hubbell, the purchasing committee of bondholders, for $2,340,000.

—The owners of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railroad have worked out a plan for the extension of the main line in two branches. The branches will reach out into different sections of the Northwest and will make the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern a wheat and lumber road.

—W. F. Bradley has been appointed General Superintendent of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, vice Charles Stein, resigned. Bradley is now at the head of all departments.

—State Revenue Agent Adams, in Jackson, Miss., brought suit yesterday against the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad for $190,000, alleged to be due the State for taxes in 1893 and 1894.

—An increase of 50 per cent. in the gross earnings of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad is reported for the first two weeks in December.

—A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad.

### ADA DIDN'T MEAN TO STEAL THE RIG

#### Its Owner, Mr. Black, Wouldn't Complain—A Great Detective Feat.

Ada King, the young woman who Monday afternoon, when in a rather reckless mood, jumped into a buggy standing in front of 22 East Fourteenth Street and drove the big roan horse attached to it up Fifth Avenue, making short and uncertain tacks from one side to the other, and who was arrested, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the owner of the rig, Thomas Black of 16 Horatio Street, refusing to make a complaint because he didn't believe Ada meant to steal it.

When Mr. Black discovered that his horse and buggy were gone, he ran around to the Twentieth Street Police Station. Policeman Kook had preceded him there with Ada and the horse and buggy, but the latter three were not in sight when Mr. Black entered.

"My! My!" said he. "I've lost my horse and buggy. I'll never get 'em back, with such police as we have in this town."

Then he described the property, and Kook winked at the Sergeant.

"I think," said Kook, "that I could find the outfit if I could be allowed to do a little special duty."

"Go ahead," said the Sergeant.

Kook told Black to go back to his office, which is at 22 East Fourteenth Street, and then the policeman went to a stable where he had put up the rig. He drove around to Mr. Black's office, reaching it about ten minutes after Mr. Black got there. Mr. Black was delighted.

"Why, that was great detective work," he said. "I don't see why people are running down the police force so much."

Kook accepted the compliment modestly, and said nothing. In court yesterday Mr. Black learned how the great detective feat had been performed.

### *TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.*

Baltimore, Dec. 18.—John Lee Carroll, Jr., youngest son of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, was yesterday adjudged insane at Ellicott City by a jury of inquisition. Young Carroll inherited a large fortune from his grandfather's estate. His mother was a Miss Phelps, a daughter of the late Royal Phelps of New-York.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A boiler weighing twelve tons fell from a flat car while it was being drawn across the lift bridge at Mechanicsville yesterday, and crashed through the sides of the bridge to the canal below. The injury to boiler and bridge will cost the Fitchburg Railroad $5,000.

Albany, Dec. 18.—The appeal in the Dr. Buchanan murder case, which was on to-day's calendar of the Court of Appeals, was put over until next year, at the request of Dr. Buchanan's counsel. The court will, on Friday, adjourn over the holidays until next January.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Miss Lucille Gruber, a society young lady, has filed a suit for $75,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage against Roswell Messinger, a young man who recently fell heir to $100,000. Messinger is Deputy County Treasurer.

### *THE UNITED SERVICE.*

#### Army.

—Lieut. Graham D. Firth, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, at San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and relieve Capt. Solomon W. Roessle:, Corps of Engineers.

—Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, as witness before the court-martial at that post.

—Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan, Twelfth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list.

—Leave of absence—Lieut. A. N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, one month.

#### Navy.

—Boatswain John J. Gleynn has been ordered before a retiring board Jan. 8.

### THE UNION PACIFIC AND WESTERN UNION

#### A Government Suit Affecting the Lease of Telegraph Wires.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The United States was appellant in a case argued before the Supreme Court to-day coming from the Circuit Court for the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The United States sued the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in New-York, to recover $12,495, which had been paid by the Government to the Western Union Company from time to time after July 1, 1881, for telegraph services rendered to the Government over the telegraph lines on the Union Pacific Railroad. The recovery was sought upon the ground that the payments so made to the telegraph company were "for services rendered to the Government which the railway company was under obligation to render by virtue of the provisions of the Pacific Railway Companies acts, and the compensation for which (under those acts) was to be withheld and applied to the satisfaction of the indebtedness of the railway companies to the Government."

On July 1, 1881, the railway company and the telegraph company entered into an agreement by which the former abandoned its independent telegraph line from Omaha to Ogden, and the latter was given the sole right to conduct the telegraph business. The Government contended that, under that agreement, the telegraph company stood in the same relation to the Government as the railway company, as far as its responsibility regarding the obligations due the Government on account of telegraphing was concerned. On the trial of the case below an agreed statement of facts was submitted, upon which the Circuit Court entered judgment for the telegraph company, whereupon the United States appealed.

The case was argued to-day by Solicitor General Maxwell for the Government, and by Rush Taggart for the Western Union. Mr. Taggart contended that the Government could not hold the telegraph company responsible; that it had elected as between the railroad company and the telegraph company that its messages should be sent over the wires of the telegraph company, and, having made such election and received the benefit therefrom in the special rate, it could not now claim that it is entitled to have a portion of the rate impounded under the Thurman act.

The question of the validity of the agreement of June 30, 1881, between the railway and telegraph companies is under consideration by the Supreme Court in another case brought by the United States specially to test it.

### *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

#### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| | A. M. |
|---|---|
| Sun rises...7:20 | Sun sets...4:35 |
| Moon rises... | .. |

#### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 12:37 | 12:52 | 6:50 | 7:10 |
| Governors Island | 1:08 | 1:18 | 7:27 | 7:36 |
| Hell Gate | 2:56 | 3:11 | 8:55 | 9:23 |

#### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 19.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Seminole, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Teutonic, Liverpool | 6:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Vigilancia, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Waesland, Antwerp | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allianca, Colon | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| City of Para, Colon | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Habana, Havana | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Grecian, Glasgow | ..... | ..... |
| Santiago, Nassau | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Zaandam, Amsterdam | 11:00 A. M. | ..... |

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iroquois, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Kingston | ..... | ..... |
| La Normandie, Havre | ..... | 11:30 A. M. |
| Maracaibo, Curacoa | ..... | ..... |
| Mobile, London | ..... | ..... |
| Patria, Hamburg | ..... | 1:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia, La Guayra | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| Seneca, Havana | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |
| Umbria, Liverpool | ..... | 2:00 P. M. |
| Veendam, Amsterdam | ..... | 1:00 P. M. |

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cherokee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

#### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 19.—Chicago, Queenstown, Dec. 4; City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 15; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; France, London, Dec. 2; Glengoil, Shields, Dec. 3; Olympia, Lisbon, Dec. 2; Turkish Prince, Shields, Nov. 29; Weimar, Breman, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.—Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 8; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Peruvian, Glasgow, Dec. 7; Principia, Dundee, Dec. 6.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.—Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 13; Dania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Ems, Bremen, Dec. 11; Francisco, Hull, Dec. 7; Normannia, Hamburg, Dec. 13; Wakefield, Swansea, Dec. 8.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—Advance, Colon, Dec. 14; Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 15; Mohican, Swansea, Dec. 8; Pascal, St. Lucia, Dec. 14; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 20.

SUNDAY, Dec. 23.—La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 15; Neckar, Naples, Dec. 7; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

#### Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Neptunus, Birkhan, Montego Dec. 7, via Kingston, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Duit, Amsterdam Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:12 P. M.

Ship Eurydice, (of Greenock,) Hinrichs, Liverpool 30 ds., with salt to order—vessel to J. W. Phyffe.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Janssen, Stettin Nov. 23, via Shields, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Dec. 7, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. South of Fire Island at 6:10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N, light breeze, clear.

#### Sailed.

SS Tauric, for Liverpool; Elbe, for Bremen via Southampton; Alecto, for London; El Paso, for New-Orleans; Ailsa, for Cape Haitien, &c.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Cayandotte, for West Point; Britannia, for Liverpool; Muriel, for Barbados, &c.

Ship El Capitan, for Shanghai.

Barks Penobscot, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Jeanne Madeleine, for Dunkirk.

Brig Richard T. Green, for Port au Prince, via Wilmington, N. C.

#### Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Dec. 31, 1894, the upper half of the structure from which the rear light of the Cape Charles City Range is shown will be painted white and lower half brown. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 80, No. 447, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Fifth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 40.

#### By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—SS Danish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Brodhead, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Dec. 8 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Steine, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Massasoit, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, sld. from Swansea for New-York Dec 15.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at Boulogne Dec. 16.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Marsanbense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, sld. from Para for New-York Dec. 14.

SS Ptolemy (Br.) sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Afghan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Marr, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 12.

SS Imperial Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jameson, from New-York Nov. 23, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 12.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at Algiers Dec. 13.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York Nov. 25, arr. at Leghorn Dec. 14.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Capt. Iverson, from New-York Nov. 13, via Baltimore Nov. 17, arr. at Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

SS Dryfesdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gartner, from New-York Dec. 2 for Aden, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Dec. 6 for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec. 18.—SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Fichel, sld. for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

## THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Matters of Interest Which Brokers are Discussing.

### A FOURTH AVENUE BUILDING SOLD

#### Also Some Tenement Property on Third Avenue—President Barton's Position—The Offerings at Auction.

Mr. Amund Johnsen has sold to Adolph Hoffstadt, for a friend, at $85,000, the seven-story brick and stone business building, just being finished, at 79 Fourth Avenue, east side, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, 24 by 101. The store and first loft of the building have already been rented.

Mr. William Kennelly has sold for Mrs. Emma M. Mahoney, to Lucia M. Cohen, at about $130,000, the three five-story brick and stone tenements, with stores, 580 to 584 Third Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, 85 by irregular.

Mr. George Karsch has sold to Sarah E. Taylor, at $30,000, the five-story flat 166 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 92 by 100.

Mr. George De Forest Barton, the newly-chosen President of the Real Estate Exchange, can hardly be considered as reactionary or non-progressive, judging from some of his remarks yesterday. He said he was heartily in favor of the efforts which the committee of brokers is now at work on for extending the scope of the Exchange and increasing its usefulness. The entire Board of Directors, he added, was with him in this matter. The matter was one wholly in the hands of the brokers, who would have a majority of the proposed Board of Registered Brokers, to formulate a plan. Any practicable plan which would accomplish the results desired would meet with the approval of the Directors of the Exchange, who were a unit in this matter.

The Committee of Fifteen will meet to-morrow to discuss the subject.

At auction in the Trinity Building yesterday, Mr. L. J. Phillips sold two plots on Fort Washington Heights to Job E. Hedges, Mayor-elect Strong's Secretary, for R. Von H. Schramm. The plots adjoin the grounds of Mr. Schramm's residence. One plot, containing 4.48 city lots, on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, went for $13,000, and the other, fronting on the Boulevard and containing 5.09 city lots, sold for $10,100. The other parcels were withdrawn for lack of adequate bids.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at $25,200, to Alexander Brothers the four-story brick business building 316 Washington Street, west side, 59 feet south of Jay Street, 18.4 by 80.8. The Mohawk Hotel property, at the northwest corner of Spring and Washington Streets, was bid in at $35,750.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold in partition, at $9,975, to Philip E. Reville, the three-story brick and frame building, with stores, 182 Stanton Street, north side, 40 feet west of Attorney Street, 20 by 65.6.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, at $130,000, to the plaintiffs, the trustees of the Louis C. Hamersley estate, the seven-story brownstone apartment house, known as the Dorincourt, at 55 and 57 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 155 feet west of Park Avenue, 60 by 102.2. The offerings of 120 East Twenty-seventh Street and 311 East One Hundred and Fourth Street were withdrawn, at $25,200 and $10,700 respectively.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold in foreclosure, at $30,000, to George F. Baker, two plots at Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, with water rights on the Harlem River, one plot containing 4.154 acres and the other 3.56 acres.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Charles W. West, referee, lot 25 by 100, at northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street; also plot 124.10 by 100 on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 1,137 to 1,141 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, three five-story brick and stone flats, the corner with store, 22.2 by 75, the others each 20 by 75.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 202 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Thompson, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,020; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5⅜ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 260 feet west of Central Park West, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 55 by 100.11; also plot on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, adjoining station of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 226.3 by 150 by 270 by 140 by 125, with three-story brick dwelling and stable; also thirteen lots at the northwest corner of Walnut Avenue and East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, seven being extra deep; also 142 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, west side, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, 25 by 100, with three-story and basement brick dwelling.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 225 Division Street, by Ruben Satenstein of 236 East Broadway, eight-story brick workshop; cost, $9,000.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, by Thomas K. Lemon of Bedford Park, two five-story brick flats; cost, $47,000.

Foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Long Island Sound, by Henry D. Cook, one-story frame house; cost, $100.

No. 168 West One Hundred and Third Street, by Frank Corbin, of 171 West One Hundred and Second Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $25.

Lenox Avenue, west side, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, by T. E. Crimmins, lessee, of 50 East Fifty-ninth Street, four one-story frame sheds; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 218 and 220 East Thirty-seventh Street, by Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Eighth Avenue, by Alphonse Hogenauer of 348 Willis Avenue, seven five-story brick flats; cost, $168,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 Greene Street, alterations to stores of two six-story brick buildings, by Marcus L. De Vourney; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 46 and 50 Wooster Street, alterations to stores of two six-story brick buildings, by Flora Sawyer; cost, $400.

Nos. 19 and 21 Greene Street, alterations to stores of five-story brick building, by Matthew N. Beers; cost, $5,000.

No. 26 East Twentieth Street, alteration to stores of four-story and basement brick building, by Robert B. Roosevelt; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 119 and 121 Walker Street, by Victor A. Harden, lessee, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $800.

No. 317 West Fifty-second Street, alteration to four-story brick public school, by City of New-York; cost, $450.

### BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, Frank Bailey, the three three-story frame dwellings 179 to 183 Grove Street, each 24.8 by 100. The first went for $4,200, and the others for $4,800 each. At $8,000, he sold to the plaintiff, Abraham Arndt, the four-story frame building 64 Gerry Street, 25 by 100. To Henry Gennell, plaintiff, at $13,500, he sold the four-story apartment house, with store, 913 and 915 Dean Street, 50 by 100. To Elizabeth De Maine, plaintiff, at $1,000 he sold the seven unfinished two-story and basement frame dwellings 167 to 175A Forty-second Street, 130 by 100.2. To the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff, at $6,900, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 498 Hancock Street, 18 by 100. To George Beyer, Plaintiff, at $6,800, he sold the two-story and basement brick dwelling 457 Seventh Avenue, 18 by 100. To Belle E. Tabor, at $3,500, he sold the three-story frame building, with store, 310 Central Avenue, 18 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Dean Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, four-story brick store and flat for three families, 21.6x38.3, $10,000; C. George, owner.

Hendrix Street, southwest corner of Hegeman Avenue two-story frame dwelling, 22x25, $1,600; William Quail, owner.

Chestnut Street, east side, 100 feet south of Eastern Parkway, five two-story frame dwellings, 20x32 each, $1,800 each; Peter G. Kerr, owner.

#### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

3D AV, e s, 42 ft n of 76th St, 60.5x77; James Saxton to Catharine R. Saxton..... $1

92D ST, 19 East; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Mayer Gottlieb, security..... 20,000

80TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; John C. De La Vergne and wife to Isaac A. Bach..... 42,000

AVENUE A, e s, 50.5 ft n of 55th St, 25x79.8; Hannah Greenebaum to Hulda Wittner..... 21,500

134TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Aaron Simon and wife to Aron Bluhm..... 1

10TH ST, s w corner of 150th St, 24.11 x100; George Mangold, Jr., to Louis Strasburger..... 10

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; William J. Nicklas to Peter McCullough..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11, and other property; Henry S. Deshon and wife to Lewis P. Judson..... 25,800

151ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Minnie Richter to Henry C. Raynor..... 5,500

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Lewis P. Judson and wife to John Flynn..... 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 99.11 ft s of 151st St, 50x75; Hudson Realty Company to John Flynn..... 1

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Margaretha Blatzheim to Thomas H. Bell..... 7,500

62D ST, 150 West; John J. Mayer, Jr., to Charles Mayer..... 30,500

85TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Eugene Hartnett and wife to Patrick Farley, ex. and..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Charles W. Stehlin and wife to Charles V. Stehlin and others, executors, &c., of Joseph Stehlin. 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 18x85; David Finelite and wife to Sarah Finelite..... 1

45TH ST, 131 East; Augustus C. Bechstein and wife to John J. Schwartz..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x102.2; Maria A. E. and Albin Wiborn to Anna Steljes, ex. prop. and..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 158 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; James W. Gerard, Jr., referee, to Edward D. Cowman, trustee..... 9,000

88TH ST, s s, 286.6 ft w of Park Av, 51.3x100.8; Lewis Z. Bach to Robert J. Bennett..... 1

88TH ST, same property; Robert F. Bennett and wife to Lewis Z. Bach. 1

75TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hulda Wittner to Henry Greenbaum..... 15,000

92D ST, n s, 123.5 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.8; Bella V. Bach to John C. De La Vergne, ex. prop. and..... 1

3D AV, n e corner of 76th St, 42x77; James Saxton to Mary A. Saxton... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 41st St, 23.6x64.7; William A. Thomson and wife to Ernest A. Thomson... 1

ALL that part of the bulkhead between Piers 28 and 29, (old numbers,) adjoining West Street; Old Colony Steamboat Company to Charles F. Choate and wife..... 79,500

GOERCK ST, 34; Henry Frohwitter to Conrad R. Schmidt..... 1

LEWIS ST, 42; Mary A. Longstreet to Abraham D. Cornwell..... 1

BROADWAY, 550; Patrick H. Fay to Sarah A., his wife..... 1

GOERCK ST, 34; Adolph Bopp, executor of Caroline Bopp, to Michael Scanlon..... 28,250

17TH ST, 34 West; Elizabeth B. Grannis to Gustav Cimiatti..... 1

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Peter McCullough and wife and others to Theodore Von Ganther..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore Von Ganther and wife to Henry O. Kirchner and another..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, strip, 0.6x100.8; Francis Crawford and wife to James B. Gillie. 900

9TH AV, s e corner of 62d St, 25.2x100, and other property; Harry C. Mahnken to Emeline Mahnken... 500

71ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2, and other property; Patrick Farley to Eugene Hartnett; exchange and..... 1

88D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Peter McCullough and wife to William Nicklas..... 1

79TH ST, 220 West; William W. Hall to John D. Lange..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 388 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Gottlieb Schultheis and wife to Charles Frey..... 2,300

BATHGATE AV, w s, 177.1 ft n of 187th St, 19x100; Edward Clark, referee, to Edward D. Cowman, trustee 3,500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 120.1 ft n of 187th St, 19x100; Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., to Anna C. Brackett... 3,250

LOTS 4 to 12, Forester's map, 24th Ward; Lewis S. Samuels to M. Gertrude Cohen..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lot 6, map of University Heights, West; Henry M. Macleracken and wife to George E. Strobridge..... 1,948

180TH ST, 75 ft e of Mohegan Av, Lot 232, map of East Tremont; Marcus Marsop and wife to Sigmund Adler..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 125 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; William A. Carman and wife to George A. Smith..... 3,500

#### Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, Mathilda, to Charles A. Post and another, trustees; s s of 124th St, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... $20,000

BENNETT, Robert F., and wife to Henry H. Jackson; s s of 88th St, 286.7 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 14,000

SAME to Matilda Stiefel; s s of 88th St, 312.8 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.. 23,000

SAME to Leopold M. Whitehead and others; s s of 88th St, 286.7 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 23,000

BLISS, Clara E., and another to Julius Lipman; n s of 116th St, 50 ft e of Madison Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 27,700

SAME to Susan B. Cabot; 71 East 116th St, 3 years..... 26,500

BELL, Theodore H., to Kate B. Murray; n s of 145th St, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BOEHMER, Frederick C., and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 32d St, 150.3 ft e of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 42,000

BROWN, Mary, and another to Evan Jones; w s of Mission Place, 41.5 n of 3d St, 2 years..... 30,000

CLARKE, William D., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 9th Av, 5 years..

# CURRENCY DEBATE OPENED

## House Begins Its Consideration of the Carlisle Plan.

## NOT SETTLED WHEN IT WILL VOTE

### Probable that a Large Number of Amendments Will Be Offered—Nothing Certain as to the Outcome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Speaker had on his desk this afternoon a list of seven members of the House who wish to be heard in favor of the Carlisle Currency bill, and another list of eighteen members who have asked to be heard in opposition to it. This does not quite show the relative strength of the affirmative and the negative sides, but it explains the unwillingness of the Committee on Rules to bring in a rule to force action without full debate. A rule would also mean that the bill would have to be disposed of with a limited number of amendments, and this would be hurtful to its prospects, as some of the friends of the bill and of the Administration admit that it could be amended with benefit. All do not agree with Mr. Dingley, who declares that every line of the bill needs amendment. The bill may be much better than that judgment would imply, and still be subject to many amendments to perfect it.

The members who have asked for time in which to advocate the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Banking are Pendleton of West Virginia, Bynum of Indiana, Talbott of South Carolina, Lane of Illinois, Berry of Kentucky, Beckner of Kentucky, and Sickles of New-York. Among those who will speak in the negative are Dingley of Maine, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Hendrix of New-York, Cockran of New-York, Bowers of California, Hatch of Missouri, Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, McLaurin of South Carolina, Bryan of Nebraska, Daniel of New-York, Weadock of Michigan, Powers of Vermont, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Bell of Colorado, Lacey of Iowa, Maguire of California, Richardson of Michigan, and Newlands of Nevada.

Any one who is familiar with the opinions of the members of the House can see at once that the opposition is made up of sound-money Democrats and Republicans, national bank men, fiat-money members, and silver and anti-national bank men. But this list does not begin to give an idea of the differences of opinion, for, among many of the members who will vote for the bill, there are many differences, some of them running close to opposition, and held by men who want more information to enable them to decide whether the remedy of the Secretary of the Treasury is a specific to be relied upon, or only a nostrum, to be experimented with. One of the most earnest State bank men, who would divorce the Government from the note-issuing business altogether, declared to-day that the chief fault in the bill, in his estimation, was that it made no provision for helping the Treasury by retiring the greenbacks, and that it would prove a help to the people, and not at all a relief to the Treasury.

No effort has been made by the members of the Committee on Rules to remove the impression that the bill will be allowed to go over until after the holiday recess. It has been regarded as unwise to report a rule that would force a vote before all those who should desire to speak should have had an opportunity to say something. A forced vote, in the circumstances, almost inevitably would result in immediate defeat of the bill. The rule might be pushed through under discipline, but that would only hurry the final vote on the measure, which, it is now feared, will be adverse, if the bill is not amended, and there is no member of the Democratic side who has suggested the amendment that would make the bill acceptable to a majority of the House.

### FEATURES OF THE DISCUSSION.

#### Mr. Springer Explains the Benefits—Mr. Walker Talks of His Own Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In accordance with his notice, given yesterday, Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) moved this morning that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the Currency bill.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that at the proper time he would offer a substitute for the committee's bill.

Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be closed at the time the House enters upon the holiday recess, (Saturday next.) Several gentlemen suggested that the request include consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule, after the reassembling of Congress, until completed.

Mr. Walker said the question was too important to be considered a partisan or political matter, and he hoped that the House would not limit the debate, by unanimous consent or otherwise, until the subject had been exhausted in a legitimate manner.

Messrs. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Broslus, (Rep., Penn.,) and others objected. Objection was also made by Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) to another request by Mr. Springer that members have leave to print remarks on the bill in The Record.

Mr. Springer then entered upon a discussion of the bill. The bill which was before the House, he said, did not represent the views of any member of the committee or of the House in its entirety. It was a compromise measure, and submitted as the best that could be hoped for at the present time.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Ill.,) asked what provision, if any, had been made in the bill for the protection of depositors.

Mr. Springer responded that it was a currency measure, and was not intended to interfere with nor change the regulations for the security of national bank depositors found in other parts of the National Bank act.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) asked if the Chairman of the committee had made any calculation of the amount of additional currency that would be issued under the bill, and if he bore in mind that by the deposit of greenbacks as security they would be taken out of circulation, so that the amount of the circulation would be reduced $200,000,000 or $300,000,000.

Mr. Springer replied that it would be impossible to make any definitely approximate estimate of the amount of currency that would be issued under the operations of the bill, but he would call the attention of the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Simpson) to the fact that for every $30 of greenbacks deposited as security there would be issued $100 of notes.

Mr. Springer stated that at the proper time he would move to amend Section 7 of the bill so as to give the national banks a year after the passage of the bill within which to comply with the terms of the law, instead of fixing the limit at June 30, 1895. He believed that the banks could at once conform to the requirements of the bill, but he recognized, he said, the necessity of avoiding anything that might possibly cause a flurry in financial circles.

Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.,) read from a national bank note the statement on its face that it was secured by the deposit of Government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, and asked Mr. Springer whether or not it was intended to vary the security of the notes now outstanding. The bill authorizes the national banks to withdraw $265,000,000 of bonds now on deposit and substitute for present circulation $60,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes.

Mr. Springer said that every note now outstanding would be redeemed in accordance with existing law, and there would be none issued except in accordance with the provisions of the proposed law.

Mr. Sperry—Can the Chairman of the committee point to anything in the bill which looks to the maintenance of the Bureau of Redemption in Washington?

Mr. Springer—None of the provisions of the present law for the redemption of notes are touched by this bill.

Resuming his general discussion of the provisions of the bill, Mr. Springer said there was nothing in the bill looking to an increase of the bonded debt, nor of the legal tenders.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.,)—Does it prevent an increase of the issue of the legal tenders?

Mr. Springer—There is no need to incorporate in the bill a prohibition against something that cannot be done. Any additional greenbacks will have to be issued under authority of law yet to be enacted.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) asked if the bill under discussion would prevent Government officials from borrowing money ostensibly to maintain the gold reserve, but really to pay current expenses?

Mr. Springer said there was nothing on that subject in the bill.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) asked Mr. Springer why there was not more capital invested in the national banking business and if he did not know it was because the bonds required to secure circulation were worth $1.27, while the banks could get but 90 per cent of their face value in notes.

Mr. Springer replied that that was so, and further that the bonds were held in trust by estates and otherwise tied up, so as to be, in a measure, fixed in their status.

Proceeding, then, to explain the provisions of the bill, Mr. Springer quoted from the report of the committee to show, first, what the bill required in lieu of the deposit of United States bonds or other interest-bearing obligation as security for the circulating notes, as already made public in his report.

Mr. Sickles interrupted to call attention to what he deemed to be an inconsistency in the bill, one section giving the noteholders a first lien upon the assets of a failed bank, and another section giving the banks contributing to the 5 per cent. safety fund also a first lien upon the assets of a failed bank.

Mr. Springer—The gentleman is entirely mistaken.

Mr. Sickles—I read from the law as it is printed.

Mr. Springer—Nevertheless the gentleman is mistaken. The noteholders have the first lien upon the assets of the bank; when they are satisfied, the banks contributing to the safety fund shall have a first lien upon the remaining assets to make good any impairment of the guaranty fund.

Mr. Sickles—The bill ought to state that, then.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.)—It does so state.

Mr. Sickles—No, it doesn't.

Mr. Springer—The insertion of the word "remaining" will cure the defect in the view of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. Springer next contrasted the provisions of the bill for redemption of notes of failed banks with those of the so-called Baltimore plan, asserting that they were practically identical in their effect and extent. All the national banks and bankers in the United States had indorsed the Baltimore plan as a safe and desirable one.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) asked what would be the effect of the scheme were half of the banks to fail. Would the other half be assessed to pay the debts of the failed banks?

Mr. Springer responded that, if all the banks failed, the fund provided in the bill would be vastly more than sufficient to meet every demand made upon it.

#### Noteholders Could Lose Nothing.

Discussing further the mutual liability proposed, Mr. Springer called attention to the fact that it was similar to the provisions of the Canadian and Scottish systems. In Canada the notes of failed banks bore 6 per cent. interest and generally went at once to a premium. They were sought for by bankers and financiers as investments. In all the years that the law had been in existence there had been but one case where a Canadian bank failed to pay noteholders and depositors in full, and in that case the depositors received 99⅓ per cent. of their claims, the noteholders being fully repaid. The Scottish system, in the 145 years of its existence, had never failed to pay noteholders in full.

Referring to the provision regarding State bank issues, Mr. Springer said that it might be assumed that States which wished the circulation of their banks to go beyond the borders of the State would make provisions for the redemption of their bank notes which would make them safe. The State bank notes, however, would not be a legal tender. The proposition regarding State banks was different from the one discussed by the House at its last session—the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. He did not favor the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. He had not changed his mind regarding the State banks, but this did not prevent him from agreeing to a compromise, as he was not the kind of legislator who refused to take anything because he could not get what he wanted. This was not such a bill as he would report if he could have had his way. If this bill was enacted into law, it would improve our financial system. It would not only do this, but in his opinion, it would give the United States the best financial system of any civilized country in the world. If the House passed it, he said, he believed they would receive the commendation of their constituents, which they had not received at the last election.

#### Mr. Walker Is Modest.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) said that if there ever was a case in which bread was asked and a stone given, a fish asked and a scorpion given, it was in this instance. Our banking system was so faulty that it was costing the people thirty millions of dollars merely for the machinery of loaning capital after they had paid the interest. We loaned only $2,200,000,000 or $2,800,000,000 of capital. No other banking system tied up so much of its loanable funds. And the House and the Committee on Banking and Currency refused to come to the aid of the people by providing or proposing the legislation that was necessary. Any form of legislation which operated first to the advantage of the cities, was to the detriment of the country, and then it returned to blast cities. Mr. Walker said at the proper time he would offer his own bill as a substitute for the Carlisle bill.

In reply to a question as to what bill the minority indorsed, Mr. Walker said the minority indorsed no bill, and would not until it was in a position to make its views effective. In reply to further questions, Mr. Walker digressed to speak of the method of redemption of notes as practiced in the Bank of France, which, he said, must be followed here in any safe system of finance. That was at the option of the customer to give gold or silver in exchange for notes. In this practice the pressure of the laws of trade compelled a man to take silver, when that would serve his purpose, and gave gold to a man who must have that metal to pay his debts. He desired, he said, to provide a use for silver, and his bill would do so. "The laws of trade," he said, "cannot be defied; the laws of Congress can."

Returning to the question of redemption of notes, Mr. Walker said he wanted to get back to the Jackson-Benton Democratic platform of compelling the banks, in return for the franchises granted them, to maintain at their own expense the parity of their notes with gold. "I want Congress," he said, "to do with regard to banking just what it does with regard to murder and theft—meddle for the benefit of the whole people and for nothing else." Under the operations of his bill, Mr. Walker said the losses from failed banks in the last thirty years would have amounted to $8,000—an infinitesimal amount.

He said that he had spent six years in preparing his bill; "and," he continued, "I am not the stupidest man on earth. [Laughter.] I've spent more nights working on it than money would hire me to spend. It is my voice that has roused the country upon this subject, and my views had not a friend until within the last fifteen months. My addresses at Chicago, St. Louis, and other places shook up the country some."

Mr. Walker referred to the provisions in his bill which would relieve the Treasury of the necessity of redeeming notes in gold, and said that gold in the Treasury served only one purpose, that of redeeming notes. It did not even measure values directly. The intimate relations between the banks and the business community were shown by Mr. Walker. He declared that there was a limited partnership between every person, firm, and corporation doing business and the banks, and that the services rendered in the partnership were necessary to every one, whether he sold hay, cotton, cattle, or dry goods. "You can no more dissolve that partnership and continue in business prosperity than you can dissolve relations between your legs and body and walk."

#### Features of Mr. Walker's Bill.

Mr. Walker expressed the belief that if his bill were enacted into law within eighteen months, and before President Cleveland retired to private life, the financial difficulties now threatening the country would be entirely solved.

Mr. Tracey asked how long, under his bill, it would take to retire all the greenbacks.

Mr. Walker replied that in his opinion it would take from eight to twelve months.

Mr. Tracey said he asked the question because he noticed that the minority, in its report upon the Carlisle bill—which he understood Mr. Walker to have written—criticised the Secretary's views upon that subject.

Mr. Walker said that his bill was permissive; the Secretary's bill was mandatory. He continued:

You tell your boy six years old that if he does not do a certain thing you'll lick him and he'll fight you, if he's got any grit; and if he's big enough he'll lick you. [Laughter.] But if you suggest that the thing is for his benefit and sit down to show him how it will be so, he will go right off to do it. Under the Carlisle bill the banks won't do what they will be glad to do under the Walker bill. I may take a little rose-colored view of that subject, however; I may be somewhat tinged with partisanship on that point, but I hope not.

In conclusion, Mr. Walker said that his bill provided for the appointment of a commission consisting of the five leading bankers in the five principal redemption cities, who shall give the Secretary of the Treasury advice and counsel in all matters relating to the financial matters of government. This was a measure of relief to the Secretary that was worth a whole session of legislation. "Manning has died; Windom has died, and any Secretary who remains at the head of the Treasury Department for four years and does not die has not done his duty." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hall (Dem. Mo.,) said that the situation before the House presented but two alternatives—the present national banking law and the Carlisle bill. If the desire of the House was to change the present law to afford any relief to the country, the Carlisle bill must be voted for. Within the last three years $262,000,000 of gold had been paid out of the Treasury for the redemption of legal-tender notes, of which the whole amount outstanding, in round numbers, is $498,000,000, and the net result of these operations is an increased bonded indebtedness of the Government by the issue of $100,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. This condition of things, Mr. Hall argued, was due to the lack of an adequately elastic currency.

Mr. Hall devoted himself at some length to a criticism of the minority report on the Carlisle bill, which he characterized as the most curious composition he ever read. The objections to the bill urged by the minority, Mr. Hall said, were absurd.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Hall spoke of a substitute to be offered for the Carlisle bill by Mr. Springer, Chairman of the committee, whereupon Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) said he wanted to know whence this substitute came; the committee did not know anything about it.

Mr. Springer explained that in his remarks earlier in the day he had given notice of several amendments which he would offer, and in order to avoid voting upon them separately he had said that he might offer them all together in a substitute. The changes were immaterial, and such as no one would object to. One was that currency sixes might be deposited as security for the national bank notes as well as legal tenders.

Mr. Hall said that the milk in the cocoanut of opposition to the Carlisle bill was contained in the statement in the minority report, "Whatever legislation is had with reference to the finances of the country or banking, in its effects upon national banks, should be permissive and not mandatory, as to national banks while their present charters continue." "That is," said Mr. Hall, "those banks are not to be disturbed in their present monopoly of issue of notes, and that we must wait upon their convenience and desire in the matter of making changes in the law."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks the committee rose, and at 5:15 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Just before adjournment Mr. Henderson (Dem., N. C.,) reported the Post Office Appropriation bill.

### REPUBLICANS WANT MORE TIME.

#### But Mr. Johnson Says They Will Oppose the Bill in Any Shape.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who is one of the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee, had an interview with Speaker Crisp, to-day, in which he urged that gentleman to permit debate on the banking bill to continue until Jan. 9. The Speaker replied that in his opinion, debate under the five-minute rule should close Jan. 7, which would be the fifth legislative day after the holiday recess, and which, together with four or five days of this week, ought to be sufficient time in which to permit members to express their views fully.

Mr. Johnson was informed that the Committee on Rules would bring in a special order fixing a time limitation on the debate, and this order might be reported to-morrow, or certainly before the close of the present week. Mr. Johnson says that if the order provides for a vote on Jan. 7, the Republicans will appose it, as not furnishing them sufficient time in which to present their objections to the bill. Mr. Johnson is authority for the statement that the entire Republican minority, so far as he can judge, will oppose the passage of the bill without regard to the amendments which may be adopted.

### GOLD RESERVE SHRINKING.

#### It Is Now Eight and a Half Millions Below the Prescribed Limit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day stands $8,500,000 below the reserve limit of $100,000,000. The rapidity with which the gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury since the second bond issue of $50,000,000 on Nov. 24 has given the officials at the New-York Sub-Treasury so much work in handling and counting the money that an extra force has had to be employed and worked overtime.

Since Nov. 24, the day on which bids for the new bonds were opened, the Treasury has lost $25,500,000 in gold by withdrawals, two-thirds of which probably has been exported. Within that time perhaps $3,000,000 in gold has been received by mintage, but losses which almost counterbalance this accretion have been sustained by reason of gold bars being withdrawn for use in the arts.

The decline in Treasury gold holdings which began prior to 1888 has continued ever since, as shown by the following official Treasury figures:

| Month and Year. | Net Gold. |
|---|---|
| January, 1889 | $194,655,000 |
| January, 1890 | 177,388,000 |
| January, 1891 | 141,728,000 |
| January, 1892 | 119,574,000 |
| January, 1893 | 108,181,000 |
| January, 1894 | 65,650,000 |

In March, 1893, the net gold stood at $106,892,000. On Jan. 31, 1894, it had declined to $65,650,000. The first bond issue in February, 1894, increased it to $107,390,000. In eight months it declined to $57,996,000, a point it reached Nov. 24, the day when the second bond issue was made. This second issue of $50,000,000 brought the reserve up to $112,000,000. The reserve to-day stands only $33,500,000 above the point it stood at on Nov. 24.

Having started $1,750,000 toward Bremen by the Elbe yesterday, gold-shipping bankers began to prepare for another shipment to-morrow by drawing $1,800,000 from the Sub-Treasury. The Treasury gold reserve was thus reduced to $91,544,969. Shipments have not affected specially the security market, for they are expected at this season, to meet interest payments on American investments held abroad.

Bankers watch the gold carefully because it is part of their business to do so. The only thing that puzzles them is to discover how shippers figure a profit at present rates of exchange. Making allowances for sorting of gold in order to send coin nearly full weight, it is by no means clear that it can be forwarded on a sufficient margin of profit to escape risk. The sterling rate is not up to the exporting point. France shows a small profit, but bankers think that with English bills declining the chances in France are in danger of becoming very narrow. German rates also are below the figures accepted as standard for exports.

The course of shippers shows that they understand that close figuring and careful selection of coin alone justify exports. At no time have they ventured to send as much gold as they drew for export, and several orders to draw have been canceled because shippers were afraid that they could not clear commissions.

There is thus no doubt that shipments so far have been made on a margin so slender as to put profits in peril. In view of this condition, with gold handled on a basis almost speculative, bankers think that Congress must certainly be impressed with the importance of prompt and decisive action toward protecting the Treasury against these incessant inroads.

The banks seem to have been bearing bravely against the Treasury depletion. They are getting nearly all of the gold which shippers have not thought worth sending abroad. Their vaults thereby have become enriched since the new Government bonds were issued by $15,000,000 or more in gold, which is legal tender at home if not full weight. It will buy future bonds if necessary.

### THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Church Choral Society.—The first afternoon service for this season of the Church Choral Society will be held to-day in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy. The first evening service will take place to-morrow night in the same church. Among the soloists who will be heard are Mrs. Mina Schilling, soprano; Miss Alice Mandelick, contralto; Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Martin, bass. The following excellent programme will be rendered at both services: Bach's Fugue in A minor, by the orchestra and organ; Martin Luther's "Judgment Hymn," by the congregation, chorus, orchestra, and organ; Mozart's Requiem Mass, by quartet, chorus, orchestra, and organ; J. F. Bridge's "The Cradle of Christ," for the first time in New-York, by solo voices, chorus, orchestra, and organ; Liszt's "The Thirteenth Psalm," by tenor, chorus, and orchestra. The officers of the society are: President—J. Pierpont Morgan; First Vice President—Bishop Potter; Second Vice President—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; Secretary and Treasurer—Henry Lewis Morris; Assistant Treasurer—J. Midaugh Main; Musical Director—Richard Henry Warren. The Committee on Services consists of the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, George W. Vanderbilt, and John Jewell Smith. The Board of Governors is made up of many prominent clergymen and laymen.

—A Successful Pound Party.—The ballroom of the Hotel Majestic was well filled last evening when the much-talked-of Christmas pound party was given. The many guests spent the merriest kind of an evening. The affair was in aid of two very worthy charities. Mrs. A. E. Fish and Mrs. M. W. Worsted were the organizers of the entertainment, which contained many novel and unique features Messrs. Call, Brown, and Miller acted as auctioneers of the many articles brought by the guests. These articles, each of which was supposed to weigh a pound, varied in value from 25 cents to $25. A feature of the affair was the merry competition between the auctioneers. A prize was given to the one who turned in the most money from his sales. A prize was also given to the guest who brought the most original package, and a third prize was awarded to the purchaser who paid the highest price for any one article. The orchestra of the hotel furnished music after the auction.

—Mr. Thomson's Song Recital.—The music room of the Waldorf was crowded with society people yesterday afternoon, when James Fitch Thomson, baritone of the Wagner grand opera, held the first of his series of four song recitals. An unusually good musical selection was interpreted. Most of the patronesses were present, besides many other fashionable women. Among the former are Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. J. I. Kane, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Miss Breese, Miss Callender, and Miss De Forest.

—School Reception.—The Wright-Humason School gave a small and informal reception in honor of Helen Keller last evening from 8 to 10 o'clock. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Clarence Stedman, Charles Dudley Warner, Will Carleton, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Rees, Prof. and Mrs. N. M. Butler, Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Bishop Potter, Dr. David H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller.

—Mrs. D. F. Porter's Reception.—Mrs. David F. Porter gave a reception on Monday afternoon at her home, 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary L. Porter, who wore a pretty gown of white peau de soie and carried a bunch of pink roses. The débutante was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Porter, Miss Mabel Spear, and Miss Ethel Shaw.

—Reception to Miss Fox.—Mrs. George Henry Fox gave the second reception for her daughter, Miss Adaline Fox, last Saturday. Miss Fox was assisted in receiving by Miss Marion McKeever, Miss Floy Davis, Miss Yula Bulkley, Miss Edith MacArthur, Miss Frances Archbold, and Miss Caroline Lee.

—Children's Aid Society Christmas Entertainment.—The Children's Aid Society has sent out invitations for a Christmas entertainment, to be given by the scholars of the Italian School, at 156, 158, and 160 Leonard Street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

—To Discuss "Trilby."—The reading and critique of "Trilby" by Miss Mary S. Thompson will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Woman's Exchange Building, 12 East Thirtieth Street. The price of admission will be only 50 cents.

—Mrs. and Miss Pullman to Go Abroad—Mrs. George M. Pullman and Miss Florence Pullman will soon sail for Europe. Mrs. and Miss Pullman expect to spend the remainder of the Winter season in Italy.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 22 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alianca, (letters must be directed "per Alianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM), for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Colombia, per steamship Maracaibo, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

At 9 AM for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, auxiliional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1894.


Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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All Traveling Expenses Included.

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Five special parties to Florida under personal escort by

Special Pullman Vestibule Trains

Will leave New-York on Wednesdays, Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 26, March 12, 26, visiting St. Augustine, Ormond, Rockledge, Lake Worth, Enterprise, Palatka, the Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, Jacksonville, Green Cove Springs, and all the most attractive Florida Resorts. Five distinct tours.

A Grand Tour to Mexico and return by Ward Line Steamer "Yumuri," Feb. 7, from New-York, calling at Havana. Includes visits to Progreso, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Cholula, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Aguas Calientes, Tampico, Campeche, &c.

A pleasant cruise on the Gulf of Mexico, and tour through Mexico in Special Pullman Train.

THREE DELIGHTFUL CRUISES.

Annual series of Winter Cruises to the West Indies, from New-York, as follows:

Feb. 9, per "Madiana," Windward Islands and Trinidad.

Feb. 13, per "Orinoco," Windward Islands, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.

Feb. 23, per "Caribbee," Windward Islands and Trinidad.

Egypt, Nile, and Palestine.

Personally-conducted parties will leave New-York as follows:

Tour No. 1—Jan. 5, per "Normannia."
Tour No. 2—Feb. 2, per "Werra."
Tours 3 and 4—Feb. 23, per "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

Including trip on the Nile and Camping Tour in the Holy Land.

Independent Tickets Everywhere.

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Cook's Steamers on the Nile are nearly all full for the season. Secure berths for First Cataract service at once.

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TO THE
## WEST INDIES

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S. S. Alene
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 29,

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Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Berlin, Dec. 26, 11 AM. New-York, Jan. 2, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM. Friesland, Dec. 26, 5 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé...Sat., Dec. 29, 3:30 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A.M.
New York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

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|---|---|
| GAELIC | Dec. 24, 3 P. M. |
| CITY OF PEKING | Jan. 3, 3 P. M. |
| CHINA, via Honolulu | Jan. 15, 3 P. M. |
| BELGIC | Jan. 24, 3 P. M. |
| PERU | Feb. 2, 3 P. M. |

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE...Wednesday, Dec. 19
IROQUOIS...Friday, Dec. 21
CHEROKEE...Monday, Dec. 24.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
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T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

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J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A., S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.
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W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
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G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

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| Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. |
| Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. |
| Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM |
| Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. |
| Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

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WHITE STAR LINE.

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| *Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. |
| Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M. |
| *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M. |
| *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. |

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. *Steerage from New-